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INDEPENDENCE DAY CEREMONIES HELD IN VLORE, TIRANA

Carcani Addresses Rally

AU291941 Tirana ATA in English 1400 GMT 28 Nov 82

["The 70th Anniversary of the Proclamation of National Independence Is Magnificently Celebrated - Big Rally in the City of Vlore --" ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 28 /ATA/ November 28, the day of the flag, the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the national independence was magnificently celebrated in the city of Vlore. Attending were patriots, veterans of war and work, family members and relatives of the fighters for independence and the martyrs of the anti-fascist national-liberation war, guests from all the districts of the country.

The joy and enthusiasm of those present is greater when the party and state leaders, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenk Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Rita Marko, Besnik Bekteshi, Llambi Gegprifti, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Vangjel Cerrava, the vice-president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Xhafer Spahiu, the members of the Central Committee of the party, Spiro Koleka and Shefqet Peci and others, members of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government, leading cadres of the central mass organizations, accompanied by the first secretary of the district party committee, Petro Dode, and the chairman of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of the district, Luan Muhameti, come in the square.

The traditional ceremony of the hoisting of the flag was made while the brass orchestra was playing the national anthem and salvos were shot. Then the party and state leaders paid homage in the grave of the hero of the people Ismail Qemali. Wreaths were laid in the name of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the party committee and the Executive Committee of the district People's Council. Militarymen and young pioneers stood on guard during this ceremony.

A big rally on occasion of the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence and the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland was organized in the flag's square. The rally was declared open by the first secretary of the district party committee, Petro Dode.

The speech on the occasion was held by Comrade Adil Carcani.

From the Speech of Comrade Adil Carcani

On this day of beautiful celebration, on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and our respected leader Comrade Enver Hoxha personally, Comrade Adil Carcani said in his speech, I congratulate the valiant and patriot people of Vlore, the entire heroic Albanian people and wholeheartedly wish you happy the great November 28 and 29 celebrations.

70 years ago, here in Vlore, in this fiery center of the struggle for freedom, amidst this people with lofty traditions of the love for the homeland, the outstanding patriot Ismail Qemali, according to the decision of the assembly of the representatives of the whole nation, hoisted the national flag and proclaimed the independence of Albania.

This was an historic act, through which the Albanian people once again showed to the whole world that the ancient Albanian nation, which existed for centuries in the Balkan Peninsula, the coasts of the Adriatic and Ionian, had remained brave and unbent, with its own beautiful language and noble customs and was determined to live for ever free, sovereign and independent.

The proclamation of the independence was one of the greatest victories in our national history which crowned the century long efforts of our people and of the patriots of revival, against Ottoman oppression, the protracted struggle for the freedom and independence of the country, for the creation of an independent Albanian state. Speaking of this lofty patriotic deed of our precedessors, Comrade Enver Hoxha described it "glorious and herioc", which if not carried out, "ever shocking tragedies would have occurred for our homeland".

In the struggle for the freedom of the homeland, the Albanians set proofs of a lofty national consciousness which was formed and tempered from the intensive work full of passion of our outstanding patriots of revival and the liberation armed movements.

The proclamation of the independence represents the victory of national unity.

Speaking of the events after the proclamation of independence, Comrade Adil Carcani stressed that the imperialist and chauvinist powers of that time did not take into consideration the will of our people and the legitimate needs of the new Albanian state to have national territorial basis. They rushed like greedy beasts over the victories of the people, their territories and killed, burnt, plundered and evicted from their hearths tens upon tens of thousands of Albanians to change through violence the ethnic physiognomy of the occupied countries to their benefit.

The imperialist powers and the neighbouring chauvinist monarchies went further on with their anti-Albanian policy to destroy the newly-born Albanian state and to detach other territories from the truncated trunk of our homeland. They, in collaboration with the local reactionary and antinational landowners, undermined the government of Vlore.

He pointed out that the Albanian people did never agree with the injustice made to them and found forces in themselves to resist and raise on foot, to create their most glorious epogee in their century-long history, the biggest turn in all the development of the Albanian society.

In the heat of the liberation struggle against fascism and the traitors to the country, the Albanian Communists with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, who had emerged from the fold of the people, founded the Communist Party of Albania, which marks the genuine revival of the homeland. For the first time in their history, the people found their leading force, which would lead them forward resolutely and far-sightingly from one victory to the other. With the founding of the party, a new factor emerged. The party knew how to face not only the tasks of the liberation struggle, but also those of the revolutionary movement.

The liberation of Albania and the triumph of the people's revolution put the independence of Albania on solid foundations, made the Albania people omnipotential and masters of their destinies.

After stressing that the example of the patriot fighters and legendary partisans who did not spare even their lives for Albania, for its freedom and independence, for the victory of the people's revolution, has been and remains a great source of inspiration and education for the present and coming generations in the work and struggle for the construction and defence of socialism, Comrade Adil Carcani said:

The entire life of our society has flourished during these 38 years of Socialist Albania, under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. Our free and sovereign people completely changed the view of the homeland.

Albania has today a developed and multi-branched economy, equipped with new technique and technology which meets the main needs of the people, economy and defence. A new working class educated and tempered by the party with the Marxist-Leninist ideology which stands in the forefront of the work for the construction of socialism, works and fights in our industry.

Radical transformations have taken place in the agriculture and our socialist village. We have today an advanced and collectivised agriculture which develops intensively and provides high yields. The new life flourishes in the countryside, the education and culture advance, the way of living changes constantly and the general level of the patriotic and working peasantry rises.

An all-round revolution has taken place in the field of education and culture. The broad network of the schools and the cultural institutions educate the new generation with the socialist ideology and broad scientific knowledge. Our country has today its people's intelligentsia, great in number and with all-round preparations. It has also the teachers and scientists, the writers and artists who give a distinctive contribution to the progress of the society.

The defence of homeland has never been so strong and secured as today. The People's Army and the other structures of the people's defence are more capable than ever to fulfill with honour their tasks in every time and under whatever circumstances to smash every aggression directed against the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Albania does not know unemployment. Here there are no taxes and levies on the people. There is no price rise, but reduction of prices. There are no crises like in the capitalist and revisionist world, but the wellbeing of the people is always on the increase.

The year of the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence and the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland finds the Albanian people mobilized more than ever to put into life the historic decisions of the 8th congress of the party, to realize the 7th Five Year Plan. The very important speech of Comrade Enver Hoxha with the electors of the electoral zone Nr. 210 of the capital were another source of inspiration for the Albanian people, armed them even better in the struggle for the construction of socialism and defence of the homeland, their freedom and national independence, heightened their revolutionary vigilance against the internal and external enemies.

A great victory of the party and people was the discovery and exposure of the most dangerous enemy of Socialist Albania, Mehmet Shehu and company, who aimed at liquidating the achievements of socialist revolution and our glorious party at making the country dependent on the foreign imperialist and revisionist powers. His plans and those of his patrons were burnt and smashed to smithereens in front of the force of the party, its unity with the people, in front of their determination to allow no enemy overt or covert, go without getting the deserved punishment. The same fate lies in store for all those who will continue the road of intrigues and plots against the party, people's power and our socialist homeland. The joyful and revolutionary atmosphere prevailing everywhere in our country, the mobilization of the working people of the city and countryside to realize the tasks in all the fields and fronts of socialist construction are an expression of the lofty political consciousness of the Albanian people, of their close links with the party. They are the best reply to all those who ill-willingly try to darken the sound reality of Socialist Albania.

Further on, Comrade Adil Carcani underlined that November 28 is a day of celebration for all the Albanian nation. Together with us who live and work happily in our free homeland, the 70th anniversary of the inde endence is celebrated by all the compatriots living abroad and longing for the homeland. This marked day is also celebrated by our brothers in Kosovo and other territories in Yugoslavia, who experience on their backs the oppressive, denationalising policy of the big-Serb chauvinism. On this national day, we convey the most ardent greetings to Ablanians everywhere in the world.

Speaking about the international situation, Comrade Adil Carcani said that our people follow with vigilance and oppose with determination the aggressive and expansionist policy of the two superpowers, American imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, the anti-Albanian activity of all the enemies of our country. In the conditions when the freedom and independence of the peoples are under a constant threat, when peace and security in the world are under an ever growing danger by the big imperialist powers, our people work and fight with all their forces to consolidate and further develop the achieved victories, to strengthen still more the defence of the homeland, to enhance the revolutionary vigilance, so as never be taken aback and unprepared.

In conclusion Comrade Adil Carcani said: Let the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence, the day of the liberation of Albania and the triumph of the people's revolution serve the strengthening and development of the patriotic and revolutionary traditions of our people, the strengthening and raising to a higher scale of the sentiments of love for and loyalty to the socialist homeland, the steeling of the unity of the people round the party, the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan, so as to make Socialist Albania an impregnable fortress, the life of the people ever more prsoperous.

Cami Speaks in Tirana

AU280940 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 28 Nov 82

["Solemn Meeting Devoted to November 28 and 29 Celebrations; Comrade Enver Hoxha and Other Party and State Leaders Attend" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, November 28 /ATA/ -- The Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and the Party Committee of the Tirana District organized a solemn meeting on occasion of the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence and the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the victory of the people's revolution at the opera and ballet theatre in the capital last night.

Attending were heroes of the people and heroes of socialist labour, advanced workers and cooperativists, patriots and veterans, working people of central departments and institutions, of mass organizations, militarymen, young men and women.

Those present welcomed with ardent applause the appearance on the tribune of the beloved leader of our party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha. An underscribable joy prevails, all cheer: "Party -- Enver, we are always ready." Comrade Enver Hoxha greets them with his fist up.

Attending were also Comrades Simon Stefani, Pali Miska, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra, Haxhi Lleshi, Nexhmije Hoxha, Emine Guri, Hashar Menzelxhiu and other comrades. The meeting was declared open by the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Simon Stefani.

The brass orchestra played the national anthem.

The speech on the occasion was held by the alternate-member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee, Comrade Foto Cami.

Today, said Comrade Foto Cami in his speech, we have gathered in our free socialist homeland, in the atmosphere of a great popular enthusiasm, united as a single body round our heroic part, to celebrate together two great events of our national history, the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence and the 38th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. November 28 and 29 are two dates which mark two glorious epopees of the struggles of the Albanian people for freedom and independence, for social justice and progress. Therefore, our entire people have celebrated and will always celebrate them proudly and magnificently.

The proclamation of independence on November 28, 1912 -- the 70th anniversary of which we are celebrating today, is a memorable and unforgettable event in the history of our people, a beloved and respected day for every Albanian. It has been engraved in the memory of the nation as the day of the flag, the symbol of freedom, sovereingty of the homeland and of the unity of all the Albanians. Today, they turn their minds and eyes with profound honour on the hero city of Vlore, inextinguishable centre of Albanian patriotism, where the wise old man and patriot Ismail Qemali hoisted the flag and proclaimed the independence of the country. In this memorable day of our national history we extend our greetings to the brothers of thes same blood in Kosovo, Macedonia and Montenegro, all our patriotic compatriots wherever they are.

Further on he said that the great, farsighted and courageous act of the November 29, 1912, which the statesman and prominent diplomat, Ismail Qemali, signed in the name of the Albanian people, was an important turn in our national history and opened new perspectives for the national unity and the establishment of a new democratic order. But the great historic victory was accompanied with a vast tragedy as well: The Albanian territories which were declared independent in the historic assembly of Vlore, suffered the bitter fate of being partitioned among the participants of the Balkan alliance, the neighbouring states.

Further on he spoke about the policy of the imperialist powers not only to truncate Albania, but to divide, colonise and enslave it completely. The tackling of the Albanian question on the part of these powers, just like in the past, after the proclamation of independence too, showed all their hostility towards our country and people, unmasked their plots and plans against Albania, which their apoligists and the bourgeois historians try in vain to conceal.

The victory of November 29, 1944, 38th anniversary of which we are celebrating today, he continued, opened a new epoch in the glorious history of our people, the epoch of freedom and genuine national independence, of the people's power and socialism. This is an historic border that divides two worlds, the old world of darkness and backwardness, or oppression and exploitation, from the new world of light and progress, prosperity and happiness of the people.

This year's November finds our people mobilized at work to realize the program set by the 8th historic congress of the party. The victories in all fields are magnificent.

After speaking on the successes and radical transformations, he underlined that they are the most vivid and incontestable testimony of the superiority of our socialist socio-economic order, of the correct Marxist-Leninist line pursued by our party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

The triumph of the revolution, the great social, economic transformations, the all-round progress of the country, he pointed out are fruit of the work of the people, of their heroic struggle and titanic efforts. But they would not have been achieved without the party, without its wise and farsighted line and leadership. For four decades, the Party of Labour of Albania, being in the lead of the people, has been loyal to them, has carried aloft the triumphant banner of Marxism-Leninism, has ardently defended the interests of the homeland and has carried the people from victory to victory.

Speaking of some problems of the present international situation, Comrade Foto Cami stressed that life is proving every day the correctness of the analyses and conclusions of our party on the development of this situation, which as it was stressed at the 8th congress of the party, is fraught with a general war and local struggle, as it is fraught with liberation struggles and revolution.

The speaker dwelt on the foreign principled above board and revolutionary policy of our party and state, which is whole heartedly supported by our people, as it expresses their aspirations, defends the loftiest interests of the homeland, serves the cause of the freedom and independence of the people, international peace and security, revolution and socialism in the world.

Socialist Albania has been and will remain a resolute fighter against U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism, these greatest and most dangerous enemies of the peoples. She will resolutely oppose their expansionist aims and will uninterruptedly expose their aggressive plans.

While fighting against imperialism and social-imperialism, reaction and modern revisionism, our country is for normal relations with different countries, despite their social systems, relations which serve the strengthening of friendship between the peoples and sovereign states as well as the preservation and consolidation of the peace in the world.

Our party has clearly expressed in its 8th congress the attitude towards the Albanians in Kosovo and other Albanian regions in Yugoslavia and this correct and principled attitude was once again expressed by Comrade Enver Hoxha at his speech with the electors.

Concluding he said: The entire Albania is in festival these days. The our entire people in a steel like unity with the party celebrates with joy and gaiety the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of independence and 38th anniversary of the liberation of homeland and of the victory of the people's revolution, proud of the successes achieved and certain of their brilliant future. The party and our people will always carry aloft the red and black flag which Ismail Qemali hoisted in Vlore, with the Star of Communism at its top that our legendary partisans added to it. There is no force and storm to descend it. It will flutter for ever free in the free sky and land of the Socialist Albania.

His speech has frequently puncutated by stormy applause and cheers for our Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Then a festive concert was given for those present.

SCHOLARS DISCUSS, LAUD ZHIVKOV CONTRIBUTIONS

AU291501 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 25 November 1982 carries on pages 1 and 3, a 6,000-word "abridged" report on a discussion recently held at the editorial board headquarters of the periodical entitled SOCIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS devoted to the following subject: "New theoretical elaborations and practical approaches worked out in Comrade Todor Zhivkov's reports, speeches and statements following the 12th BCP Congress and the tasks of sociology in our country." The exact date of the discussion is not given, but an introductory note to the report on the discussion states that "the full text of the discussion will be published in the first issue of the periodical in 1983."

The first statement in the discussion is made by Niko Yakhiel, chairman of the Bulgarian Sociological Association, who states that "Todor Zhivkov's contributions represent a tremendous wealth in our country's party thought; they mark a climax in its development." A further statement is made by Prof Dr Nikola Stefanov, head of the BCP Central Committee Science and Education Department and reads as follows: "Comrade Todor Zhivkov's tenet on the two approaches in solving contradictions, as well as his analysis of contradictions of an objective and subjective character represents a contribution of tremendous theoretical and practical significance." The other statements, made by professors, members of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, and scholars of sociological sciences, stress various aspects of Zhivkov's theoretical contribution regarding the education of youth, the role of women in society, questions of socialist property and of manual labor, and other issues. All unanimously agree on Zhivkov's exceptional contribution to the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism in Bulgaria, as well as to the practical solution of sociological problems in the country.

Associate Professor Boris Chakalov, the last speaker, states as follows: "I am particularly impressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov's tenets in which he emphasizes the analysis of public opinion."

STATE COUNCIL TO CONVENE ASSEMBLY 15 DECEMBER

AU271631 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will convene the eighth session of the eighth National Assembly at 1500 hours on 15 December 1982.

KUBADINSKI-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ETHIOPIA

AU261424 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Ethiopian Commission for Economic and Scientific Cooperation, has left for Addis Ababa to attend a session of this commission. The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Comrade Todor Bozhinov.

CSSR-USSR ECONOMIC-TRADE COMMISSION CONVENES

Hula Welcomes Talyzin

LD291203 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Prague today to attend the 23rd session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The guests were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Federal Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula and other officials.

Session Meets 29 Nov

LD291838 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The 23rd session of the Intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation opened in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. The Czechoslovak delegation at the deliberations is headed by Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier, while the Soviet delegation is headed by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

In the course of the deliberations the two sides are to assess the results achieved in implementing the major conclusions borne out by the deliberations of the party and government delegations of Czechoslovakia and the USSR in June 1981 in Moscow and the meeting of the highest representatives of the two countries in July 1982 in the Crimea.

They will also discuss the fulfillment of the tasks laid down by the contractual program for the development of specialization and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union up to 1990, and new proposals for scientific-technological and production cooperation in key areas of engineering production.

URBAN DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW, CEMA DISCUSSION

LD291640 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Minister of foreign trade Bohumil Urban left for Moscow today to attend a meeting of the CEMA standing commission for foreign trade. During his stay in Moscow, he will also discuss with his Soviet counterparts the conclusion of a protocol on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the coming year.

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD291156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Miguel d'Escoto, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua, arrived in Prague today for an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia.

The guest from this Central American country was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, at whose invitation the visit is taking place. Aquilles Centeno Perez, the Nicaraguan ambassador to Czechoslovakia, was also present.

EHRENBERGER DISCUSSES ENERGY, FUEL DIFFICULTIES

AU091435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Nov 82 p 2

["VS"-signed report: "Conservation Order of the Day; Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger on Current Fuel-Energy Situation"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Nov -- At a press conference held on Friday, Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, and other representatives of the sector, provided information about supplying industry and the population with fuels and energy this winter. The minister emphasized that the difficulties connected with obtaining fuel-energy resources and ensuring smooth supplies to the national economy have necessitated the adoption of a set of technical, economic, organizational and administrative measures in all spheres.

Despite the fact that there was success in October in halting the growth of the debt in coal extraction in the North Bohemian brown coal basin, the situation in the strip mines there remains the most complicated problem of the sector, which now owes industry and the population a total of 760,000 tons of fuel. It is especially the miners from the Sokolov, Ostrava and Kladno regions, who have been exceeding the state plan by almost 550,000 tons of coal, who are achieving fairly favorable results. However, in the North Bohemian borwn coal basin the situation in removing the overburden is not going very well. There are still difficulties, above all with the start-ups of the technological units of the second series and in the giant strip mine Maksim Gorkiy II in Ledvice, where the performance of the K-10,000 excavator is less than half the performance planned.

Despite the difficulties with coal extraction, there has been success in filling the stockpiles of powerplants, which at present have 3.6 million tons of brown and 1.2 million tons of bituminous coal. This is approximately 460,000 tons more than a year ago. The situation in domestic market deliveries is favorable; the population has by now received 85.5 percent of the annual planned task. Conservation, however, remains the lasting requirement.

Regarding electricity, there will not be any to spare, but no marked regulatory measures are being envisaged. However, the operation situation of the power grid requires reducing the peak hours' load by 100 Mw.

Comrade Vlastimil Ehrenberger also provided information about problems as regards the supply of heat and about the situation in the gasworks system. In the end he spoke about the planned social check of the way fuels and energy are handled, objective of which is to create prerequisites for a more consistent and rapid final elaboration and implementation of the state goal-oriented program of streamlining the consumption and use of fuels and energy.

[Editorial note: Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 8 November 1982 on page 2 carries a 600-word Jaroslav Lajda report on Ehrenberger's press conference. Speaking about coal imports, Ehrenberger reportedly said that by the end of October "partners from the Polish People's Republic delivered 1,378,000 tons of bituminous coal" and that "during their recent visit to the CSSR, the Polish comrades confirmed that the planned quantity would be delivered by the end of the year." Quoting Ehrenberger on the state of gas supplies, Lajda says that "the underground gas reservoires are now filled with 1.8 billion cubic meters of natural gas." Quoting him on the energy saving resulting from this year's use of daylight-saving-time, he reports that it amounted to 190 million kilowatt hours.]

HRUSKOVIC ADDRESSES CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD292300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] We will now acquaint you with the address by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee at the seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Comrade Hruskovic dealt in detail with the tasks of the development of the economy in Slovakia. He said that on the basis of facts, one could point at many positive trends in the Slovak Socialist Republic which had contributed to resolving key statewide problems. The results both for the last and current year indicate that despite a decline in the input of resources, the level of industrial output will rise moderately. The intentions to achieve a more rational use of fuels have, on the whole, been mastered successfully. The overall expression of these trends is the maintenance of the creation of the national income at the 1980 level.

At the same time we talk openly about our failures, Comrade Hruskovic said. Due to the influence of climatic conditions we have failed in maintaining the development of agriculture in keeping with the plan, and in particular in maintaining balance between crop and livestock production.

The positive factors in the implementation of our intentions in capital construction have manifested themselves more markedly this year. Apart from the more favorable global fulfillment of the volume of work and deliveries, the number of unfinished construction projects is expected to decline by another 8 percent. We anticipate that the targets with regard to comprehensive housing construction will also be mastered. The fact that starts on construction projects have been limited has, however, not yet been reflected fully in a reduction of the average time it takes to complete a construction project.

In another part of his speech, Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic concentrated on the importance of 1983 for the realization of the overall tasks set in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He recalled that according to next year's plan, Slovakia's economy is to share significantly in the development tasks of the CSSR. In the quantitative aspect of the matter this amounts to between a 37-50 percent share of basic manufacturing branches in the statewide increase in output; in the qualitative aspect this amounts to more than a 41 percent share in the statewide increase of the national income, excluding foreign trade. It is necessary to intensify more socialist economic integration and to develop even closer economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

Comrade Hruskovic said that the qualification level of working people is rising systematically, pointing out that it will be necessary to improve the utilization of qualifications of young people entering employment.

We are facing the demanding task of preparing ourselves to master exacting tasks in the next year, Comrade Hruskovic said. To achieve this it is necessary to combine, under the party's leadership, the effort of all leading workers, social organizations and all working people and to create organizational prerequisites to enable people in enterprises to familiarize themselves as soon as possible with the specific tasks set in the plan, which they will be translating into reality at their places of work from the outset of next year. It is not necessary to remind oneself that the plan, after it has been approved, becomes binding. All links in the management chain must secure it in a disciplined way. This corresponds to the principles of democratic centralism. For this reason it is necessary, once the plan is sent in detail to individual enterprises, to think out ways for its implementation. Everyone must responsibly fulfill that portion of the task for which he is responsible, Comrade Hruskovic stressed at the close of his speech to the party Central Committee.

KOURIL DISCUSSES ECONOMY, PLAN, PROSPECTS

LD281424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0800 GMT 28 Nov 82

["Living Words" commentary, presented by Federal Government Press Secretary Frantisek Kouril]

[Text] The deluge of reports about the deepening economic crisis, bankruptcies of various companies, unemployment and gloomy forecasts about the cheerless outlook facing West European economies naturally provokes questions among some people about the prospects facing our economy. Although Czechoslovakia is not experiencing economic crisis like that in West European countries, the rapid increase of the prices of imported fuels, energy, production and raw materials, alongside difficulties in selling goods on world markets, has decreased our resources and slowed activity in the national economy. Inevitably this has not only led to production difficulties but also affected our balance of payments and our domestic trade.

This year the national income will increase only very slightly. The state budget must devote much greater amounts of income to fuel and energy requirements, just as is the case in your family budgets. Less is therefore available to satisfy other social requirements. For this reason we are unable to meet certain intentions immediately.

As can therefore be seen, there is something to ponder. We must assess what has been done, what will be done and what must be done to further develop the economy, which in the end determines the life of people, their plans and aspirations.

This year we shall record a mere approximately one percent growth in industrial output. There are, however, indications that we are beginning to overcome problems that slowed the dynamism of the national economy. We are gradually adapting ourselves to the new international economic conditions and are beginning to husband better our more limited resources. This is a condition for raising the national income and maintaining a balance in our foreign trade. Many people probably do not appreciate fully the fact that we have succeeded in maintaining full employment, despite difficulties in selling our goods abroad and the negligible growth in output. This is a great plus.

Some people thought it would have been more advantageous for us to orient our foreign trade more toward the Western states instead of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Today they can see what the state of employment would be and what sort of market our goods would have if we waited for and relied on orders from the West.

We have reduced our oil consumption by roughly 2 million tons. As always, voices could be heard to say that our economy would not be able to bear it, but as has been shown industry and transport are functioning and we gathered this year's harvest without great problems. Heating with this costly fuel has been restricted visibly both in the manufacturing plants and in households, to use oil for heating purposes today is like burning 100-koruna banknotes.

This year our economy had to be satisfied with a smaller amount of fuels and of some imported raw materials. In spite of this we increased output. If during the past years the transition to intensified national economic activity remained just a slogan, today we are meeting this goal, which tests the capabilities of many leading economic workers, in daily practice.

As we did this year, we shall also restrict the start of new investment projects next year. In comparison with other CEMA countries, apparently we have the highest machine-to-labor ratio today. We must make better use of this equipment to finish more quickly projects under construction, primarily nuclear powerplants, where work is faltering. Moreover, the resources that would otherwise be swallowed up by excessive capital investment construction must be used more purposefully.

The saying that we can consume only what we produce has been widely accepted. The reality is somewhat different: We cannot consume everything we produce because we must take out of the national income created resources for the repayment of credits and interest. As regards our indebtedness, I would say that our country has acted prudently compared with other countries, including the period when debts were repayed more easily. We are also one of the few countries to reduce its indebtedness to Western banks quite substantially this year. We want to continue this in the coming year. We are not only debtors, as some might think, for we also have a fair amount of assets abroad.

Lately Western states have been applying sharp discriminatory measures against us not only in regard to purchase of the so-called strategic products but also in the financial field. The banks have simply pulled down their shutters against us, refusing to provide credits to the socialist countries. One cannot therefore rely on these resources. Therefore, when a manufacturing enterprise asks us to import this or that from the West in excess of the plan, it must say at the same time what kind of competitive products it could offer to pay for that import. There is no other way, for we cannot and shall not live on somebody else's account.

In pushing consistently for an equilibrium within our national economy, a certain movement of manpower will obviously occur. Less manpower will be needed in the manufacturing sector, where technological development should release manpower, while sectors with defects that often give rise to complaints, especially trade and services, must be augmented more markedly with manpower. I talked about this recently with the head of an ironmongers' enterprise in Prague, who said that before the war the enterprise employed more than 250 people, while today it employs only about 80. Where four shop assistants used to stand behind the counter, there is only one today. With today's high turnover, output has incomparably increased. However, the other side of this is that hundreds of people are daily wasting a lot of time by waiting for shopping baskets and for service. This merely shows that labor productivity -- and this does not apply just to trade and services -- cannot be measured merely from the viewpoint of that particular branch but must be judged from the vantage point of society as a whole. We must not be afraid to move manpower from the sectors where production will not grow to sectors that are short of manpower.

Our society, in contrast to the capitalist system, is capable of finding an appropriate niche for everyone, although people with bad working morals and low, often merely simulated work performance, will probably have greater difficulties finding jobs than before. There are still enough people whose thinking has not yet overcome what I would call a kind of socialist syndrome: that is, that the state must and can take care of everything without their efforts; that it must resolve everything. Happily such people are a minority because a rational person can deduce that even the socialist state cannot perform miracles.

One can say that we have a realistic and balanced plan for the coming year. It envisages a well-rounded economic development, which is no small thing given the current international situation.

This program must, however, be based on the honest work of millions of people. Only thus can it be translated into reality. The question for the future should not therefore be merely what extra the state will do for the well-being of the citizen, but above all how much each of us will contribute to making our society richer so that it can in turn provide more generously from its resources for all those who have contributed to them as well as for those who worked hard in the past and who today are enjoying a well-deserved rest.

DECLINING PARTICIPATION OF CSSR IN CEMA NOTED

AU241213 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Nov 82 p 6

[Article by Prof Eng Vitazoclav Balhar, candidate of sciences, and Assistant Prof Eng Jaroslav Tesarek, candidate of sciences: "World Criteria Into Our Economy"]

[Excerpt] The drastic price increases for raw materials and many agricultural products at the beginning of the seventies made it impossible for the countries importing these products to fill the gaps in their raw material bases. This was the time when the three specific features of the Czechoslovak economy -- limited raw material and fuel resources, limited and declining area and value of agricultural land and exhausted manpower reserves -- began to increasingly manifest themselves as limiting factors of our economy's further growth. These factors accentuated the need of making a transition to drawing on the intensive resources of economic growth.

These limiting factors, as well as the relatively less forceful application of the intensification processes in the seventies, have slowed down the growth of our economy's performance. This has been reflected in the decline of its share in CEMA's total national income from 5.2 to 4.4 percent and in Czechoslovakia's drop to fifth place in the size of the economic potential (behind the USSR, Poland, Romania and the GDR). In the foreign trade turnover per capita we have dropped from the first to fourth place in CEMA, behind the GDR, Hungary and Bulgaria.

Our material standing within CEMA has also changed. Whereas at the beginning of the fifties our economic standard exceeded the GDR's economic standard by roughly 50 percent and that of the other CEMA states two or threefold, in the subsequent years this difference kept diminishing. This was a result of the general, law-governed process of drawing closer together the CEMA states' economic standards as well as of the fact that some of these countries have greater natural riches. Therefore, they are either more self-reliant in food supplies (Hungary, Bulgaria and up to 1977 also Poland) or in raw materials and energy resources (the USSR and, partially, Romania and Poland). As a consequence, the increases of world prices for these products have had a relatively smaller impact on them.

As the data on gross social product per capita show, our economic standard continues to be second highest in CEMA (behind the GDR), exceeding by 20-50 percent the economic standards of most of the other member states of the community. The fact that the GDR is facing the same shortage of raw materials and manpower as we do shows that the aforementioned development (the GDR's higher economic standard and the declining dynamism of our growth) has yet some additional causes, causes that must be sought within our economy.

HAVLIN SPEAKS ON EMPLOYMENT TO YOUTH UNION

AU222045 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 82 p 2

["From" the speech by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin at the fifth nationwide conference of university students, members of the Socialist Union of Youth, held in Prague on 18 November]

[Excerpts] I consider it essential to underline at our session today that the development of socialism and of scientific and technical progress as well as the dynamism of these processes have engendered the need to restructure university education in terms of content, organization and the pedagogical methods. The objective of all these essential measures has been and continues to be to further improve the comorehensive ideopolitical and professional preparedness of graduates for the increasingly complex and exacting tasks of material production and all other spheres of practical life.

The experiences acquired in bringing about the qualitative changes of university education clearly show that we must go even further, especially as regards restructuring the content of university education.

I would like to inform you -- Comrade Havlin went on to say -- that we are preparing an analysis of the results achieved to date in restructuring university education. On the basis of this analysis, we will take measures aimed at further improving the content and the forms of university education, its material and technical base and the ideopolitical and professional education of university teachers.

Comrade Havlin expressed appreciation for the attention being paid by the state bodies, the ministries of education and the national committees to many complex issues pertaining to the life of university students. A number of extraordinary measures have been taken to deal with the housing problem; as a result some 6,000 beds have been obtained nationwide in the current academic year. Simultaneously, the planned further construction of dormitories continues. By 1990 it should be possible to provide housing for 69 percent of all university students.

The secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee also spoke about deploying university graduates in the social practice. The respective central bodies have not succeeded so far in working out an objective method of planning needs and a system of deploying qualified cadres that would be commensurate with the requirements of the long-term national economic development.

We do not yet deploy qualified manpower well; the courage is lacking to appreciate resourceful, talented and creative employees, especially young people who are not afraid of taking risks, of responsibility and who are fully dedicated to our cause, to the party's policy. It may even be said that the objectives of the Set of Measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy have not been correctly grasped. As regards the deployment of qualified cadres and the application of science and technology, ill-conceived approaches to implementing the Set of Measures are used in many places.

I would like, however, to say that there is a job in the republic for every graduate of our schools. Yet there are some individuals who have rejected the jobs they were offered, jobs that would fully utilize their qualifications. We know that they have found more rewarding jobs, though in a number of cases they will obviously not be able to fully utilize their qualifications in these jobs, to their own detriment and that of the whole society. Many of you have surely come across views to the effect that some national economic branches are "satiated" with university-educated specialists as a result of an alleged "overproduction" of graduates.

These assertions about a surplus of university as well as secondary school graduates are unfounded. According to a study of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Czech Socialist Republic, following the placement of those who graduated in 1981-82, more than 2000 jobs requiring a university education have remained vacant. Naturally, these jobs are not in Prague or Brno but they are in North Bohemia, West Bohemia and elsewhere.

We are touching here on a moral problem concerning the individual's attitude to society. At the universities, students must be taught that after graduation they must go to work where society needs them. This is an individual's moral responsibility toward the socialist homeland, which created the conditions for him to obtain the best possible education and which also gives him the chance to fully apply his qualifications. I therefore appeal to you, the youth union aktiv at universities, to help to explain these matters to your fellow students in this frank and clear manner and to set an example yourselves.

COMMISSION REVIEWS CZECH HARVEST RESULTS

AU231252 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 19 Nov 82 p 1

["Ha" - signed report: "The Balance Sheet of This Year's Harvest"]

[Summary] Prague -- At its final session yesterday, the harvest commission of the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food analyzed this year's results in plant production. The session was attended by M. Toman, Czech minister of agriculture and food.

According to Eng O. Vanek, Czech deputy minister of agriculture and food, farmers in the Czech Socialist Republic increased gross plant production by roughly Kcs 2 billion, compared with 1981. Yet even this production increase only suffices for a 94-95 percent fulfillment of this year's plan. Despite average grain hectare yields of 3.97 tons, the third largest figure in the history of socialist agriculture, the grain production plan remained unfulfilled to the tune of 450,000 tons. As far as quality is concerned, this year's grain harvest figured among the best in the past decade.

This year's harvest of maize for grain was very good -- some 105,000 tons. Aside from this, 21,000 tons of maize seeds were produced, 2,000 tons more than planned. The maize for silage also lived up to expectations, in terms of quantity as well as quality. The hectare yields averaged 37.93 tons, with the content of the dry matter ranging between 24 and 28 percent.

Compared with the average acreage in the sixth quinquennium, the area sown with fodder crops increased by 77,000 hectares, which was 2.3 percent. The cultivation of summer and winter intermediary crops was also expanded and covered 13.1 percent of arable land. Nevertheless, the bulk fodder plan will be fulfilled only 97 percent. In the fodder balances it is possible to reckon with only 4.05 tons of bulk fodder per head of cattle, instead of the needed 4.5 tons. The situation in drought-stricken districts such as Pisek, Klatovy, Domazlice, Sokolov, Bilina, Louny, Kladno and Pribram is particularly difficult and some 6,000 head of cattle have had to be moved from these districts to South Moravia.

After a number of poor years, this year the Czech Socialist Republic overfulfilled the planned sugar beet procurement by more than 3 percent. However, because the sugar content was lower than planned, sugar production will most probably fall 50,000 tons short of the plan. We anticipate an average per-hectare production of 4.1 tons of refined sugar, which would be 34 percent more than last year.

As regards some other crops, the hops production plan was fulfilled 95.1 percent, the flax production plan 78.4 percent, the rape production plan 85.1 percent, the potato production plan 82.8 percent and the vegetable production plan 89 percent.

INSPECTORATE FINES CONSUMERS FOR ENERGY OVERUSE

WA031200 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 28 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Not long ago, the officials of the State Energy Inspectorate [SEI] concluded the energy inspections aimed at uncovering problem areas in fuel and energy management, rational use of energy, and discipline in consumption of electricity and heating gas during the second quarter of 1982. According to all logical assumptions, it was expected that with the coming of the spring (and especially during this critical period when the requirements for maximal energy conservation are paramount) the number of consumer violations would be reduced. However, actual reports show quite the opposite and the submitted facts are literally shocking.

The agencies of the SEI conducted during the second quarter of 1982, a total of 653 operational inspections of which 270 were aimed at searching for shortcomings in energy management, 213 at checking the compliance with the Federal Ministry of Fuels and Industry [FMPE] Directive No 15 from 1980 on rational utilization of heat and hot water supplies, while the remaining 170 control actions were to verify the consumer discipline in using electricity and heating gasses. As always, the SEI did not let any problem areas or signs of indiscipline escape their attention and unfortunately, shortcomings were discovered in 136 organizations. That is to say roughly one out of five organizations visited by the energy inspectors.

According to the report, by far the most shortcomings were discovered by the SEI inspectors in checking how this or that organization or enterprise manages fuel and energy consumption. To be specific, in 270 operations there were 74 cases of waste; again that is 27 percent of organizations inspected.

These numbers are a cause for concern, especially in view of the fact that these shortcomings keep cropping up with increasing frequency -- improperly stored fuel, low levels of maintenance of energy equipment, inadequate control systems on energy intensive equipment, defective heat insulation, inadequate measuring devices, excessive leakage of heat and compressed air, excessive and ineffective lighting, and so on. So it is no surprise that the organization with the greatest shortcomings fully 'deserved' the fines levied upon them. The SEI had levied a total of 39 fines, during the second quarter of 1982, in which the organizations and responsible managers paid Kcs 455,000; and, as mentioned, most of the payments were for just plain bad management.

Thus, for example, the Kralovopole Strojirna [machine tool plant] in Brno had to pay a total of Kcs 50,000 for low efficiency of a boiler, adjusted for burning natural gas and liquid fuels, and for considerable losses in energy due to leakage of compressed air. It was determined that correctible losses in their enterprises represent about 2,260 tmp [tons of equivelent fuel] per year. A similar fine had to be paid by Vychodoslovensky Masovy Priemysel [South Slovak meat industry] in Presov for nonfulfillment of the state rationalization program and because it did not take any steps to correct deficiencies discovered in a previous inspection. Stavoindustria National Enterprise, Oz Tazke Montaz [heavy installations construction industry] in Bratislava paid for a lesson not learned, since they have previously been fined in February of 1981 Kcs 15,000. The fact remains that again they did not take any corrective measures to remove the deficiencies and this time were fined Kcs 30,000. And we could just go on naming the wasteful organizations. The Kovarny plant of the Skoda enterprise in Plzen, just like the Okres Priemyselny Podnik Drevovyroba and JZD CSSP [United Agricultural Cooperative] in Chyne each had to pay Kcs 20,000; Severoceske Konzervarny a Drozdarny plant No 5 in Lovosice paid Kcs 15,000. Fakultni Nemocnice

in Motol, Kcs 10,000 etc. Although fewer punitive measures were taken for lack of discipline in energy consumption (15 cases in organizations visited), the inspectors have levied fines on individuals more often. The organizations which have fared the worse were Vlnena National Enterprise Brno plant which exceeded its electricity consumption quota and Vypocetni Stredisko Severoceske Konstruktivy where 35,000 kWh were being wasted annually. Both organizations had to pay a fine of Kcs 10,000. Kcs 2,000 from his own pocket had to be paid by the electrical engineer at Vitezny Unor in Velka Bukovina because his cooperative not only did not pay any attention to the directives on electric heating but was also causing losses of 20,000 kWh per year. In the Pisek Electropristroj plant, the plant director had to pay a personal fine of Kcs 500, technical sector manager Kcs 400, and the electrical engineer a Kcs 100 less, again, from their own pockets. For similar reasons, the electrical engineer and manager of the metallurgical operations of the Kovosvit foundry enterprise in Stasice each had to pay similar fines.

And we could keep on trying to enumerate all the wasteful organizations. But there are also organizations which deserve a word of praise from the SEI and which prove that where the people themselves want to manage energy and fuels well, their efforts bear fruit. The Decin plant of the Severoceske Keramicke Zavody, for example, installed equipment to utilize waste heat from the gas furnaces and saves annually 1.150 kWh of electricity, that is about 506 tmp. Another 380 tmp per annum are being saved by the new rotating heat exchangers Ekovent installed in the Agrostav National Enterprise in Pelhrimov; the adjustment of the burning process on the gas furnances in the Prague Palace of Culture will bring an annual saving of 74 tmp and similar savings will be achieved from the renovation of the equipment in Kovohuta National Enterprise S.M. Kirov in Povrle, the Chlumcany Ceramic Plants and Nosek mines in Tuchlovice.

And one final question: Why cannot others accomplice the same as did the latter named enterprises?

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS IN BERLIN 25-26 NOV

LD262204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1652 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee held its fifth session in Berlin 25-26 November 1982.

At the start of the meeting the SED Central Committee remembered Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in an address paid tribute to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's life and historic merits in the fight for peace and socialism.

Comrade Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, gave the Politburo report. Comrade Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Committee, spoke on the 1983 draft economic plan.

Some 20 comrades spoke in the discussion. Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, gave the final address.

The Central Committee confirmed the Politburo report, the paper on the 1983 draft economic plan and the final address. The Central Committee passed the bills on the 1983 economic plan and the 1983 state budget plan, sending them for discussion and voting to the People's Chamber.

On the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the death and 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, the Central Committee declared 1983 to be Karl Marx year in the GDR and confirmed the theses on Karl Marx year.

Honecker Tribute to Brezhnev

LD251032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0921 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- The fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee opened today in Berlin.

At the start of the meeting, the SED Central Committee remembered Leonid Brezhnev. Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker addressed the meeting and praised the life and historic contributions of Leonid Brezhnev in the struggle for peace and socialism. He said:

The international communist movement, the whole of progressive mankind, has suffered a heavy loss. On 10 November 1982, Leonid Brezhnev, the outstanding leader of the party of Lenin and of the Soviet people, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died.

With the death of Leonid Brezhnev, the life of an inspired leader of the CPSU and the international workers' movement, a worthy and proven continuer of Lenin's great work, came to an end. The life of Leonid Brezhnev was the life of an outstanding communist, inseperably linked with the aims and ideals of the working class in which he had his origins. Nearly 2 decades at the head of the CPSU Central Committee, he led the party and the Soviet state with vision and deed along the path of Lenin.

The contribution that Leonid Brezhnev made to the strengthening of the power, the unity and the international influence of the parties and nations of our socialist community, to the cooperation of the communist and workers' parties, the revolutionary mainstream of our time, is of historical significance.

As a communist and internationalist whose whole striving was for the liberation and well-being of mankind, who was deeply molded by the experience of the great struggle for the liberation of nations from Hitler fascism, full of sacrifice, Leonid Brezhnev became the appointed champion of peace, respected throughout the world.

The Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the people of the German Democratic Republic, have lost a good friend in Leonid Brezhnev. Leonid Brezhnev's connections with our party, with the cause of socialsim on German soil, were very deep. The close fighting community of our Marxist-Leninist parties, the unbreakable fraternal bond between our peoples and states, are connected most closely with his work.

The glorious life, the work of the great communist revolutionary and socialist statesman, Leonid Brezhnev, will always be a shining example to us.

We will always remember him in honor.

Axen, Schuerer Present Reports

LD251902 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- The fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee began in Berlin today. At the beginning of the meeting the SED Central Committee remembered Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee, praised the life and historical contributions of Leonid Brezhnev in the struggle for peace and socialism.

The Politburo report was presented by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Gerhard Schuerer, Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, spoke on the 1983 draft economic plan.

The discussion of both agenda items began.

Politburo Report: International Affairs

LD251918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Excerpt" from SED Central Committee Politburo report presented by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 25 November session of the SED Central Committee in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- In the Politburo's report to the fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee, Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said that the dangerous aggravation of the international situation is continuing. In the military sphere, the arms drive aimed at achieving strategic military superiority for the United States, is being continued with the adoption of a record budget for the next 6 years of $1.9 billion. In this period expenditure for the development and production of new and more dangerous weapons systems will be approved by the U.S. Senate. Logistical preparations for the deployment of U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe, planned for 1983, are going ahead at full speed. The establishment and use of American Rapid Deployment Forces and the expansion of their military bases is being accelerated and, under pressure from ruling circles in the United States, it was intended to extend NATO's area of operations on a global scale.

Axen said these calculations by imperialism will not work out. The GDR is absolutely determined, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and with all forces prepared for understanding, to continue unwaveringly along the path of thwarting the confrontation course, of safeguarding peaceful coexistence and of cooperation between states with different social systems.

Relations With PRC

LD251928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Excerpt" from SED Central Committee Politburo report presented by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 25 November session of the SED Central Committee in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- The Politburo report goes on to say:

At the 10th party congress we expressed our interest in good relations with the PRC. It is good for the struggle for peace, against imperialist confrontation, if relations with the PRC continue to be normalized.

The need to secure peace and the desire for normalization of Chinese-Soviet relations is being expressed by the PRC. An initial round of talks between delegations from both countries has taken place in Beijing.

The tribute to the personality and merits of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the participation of a representative delegation of the PRC in the funeral ceremonies in Moscow and the emphasis laid there on traditional friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese people are receiving great attention here and all over the world. Our party is deeply interested in a positive result from the Soviet-Chinese talks. The GDR is taking constructive steps to normalize its relations with the PRC in accordance with the principles of equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and of noninterference.

Passage on Middle East

LD251936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Excerpt" from SED Central Committee Politburo report presented by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 25 November session of the SED Central Committee in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- Latest events in the Middle East have made it even more clear that a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict is only possible where there is respect for the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the Politburo's report stresses. The Soviet Union's proposals take this into account and are actively supported by the GDR. The GDR welcomes the results of the conference of heads of state and government of the Arab countries in Fes as an expression of the endeavor to act in union in the struggle to solve the Middle East conflict. Our party and our people have always practised solidarity in support of the just struggle of the PLO. This solidarity is proving its worth, especially now, following Israel's latest aggression.

In his visits to Syria, Cyprus and Kuwait, Erich Honecker explained the positions of the GDR and the entire socialist community with regard to the international situation, and in particular to two especially acute world problems: the situation in the Near and Middle East following Israel's aggression, and the peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem in accordance with UN decisions. Statements by the partners in the talks and the joint declarations and communiques published show that the GDR's foreign policy, which is directed toward peace and implementation of the right to national self-determination of the peoples, meets with recognition and approval.

Exchange of Views

LD251944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1601 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Excerpt" from SED Central Committee Politburo report presented by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 25 November session of the SED Central Committee in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- In a time of increasing confrontation between imperialism and socialism, particularly great significance is attached to the continuous exchange of views between leading politicians, and to the development of trade and relations in the sphere of science, technology and culture between states with differing social orders, Axen said in the Politburo's report. Since the last meeting of the SED Central Committee the GDR concluded a number of treaties and agreements on cooperation with nonsocialist countries in the political, consular and economic spheres. He referred to the recent visit of Politburo member Guenter Mittag to Japan, which helped the further shaping of bilateral cooperation at the higher level of mutual relations achieved during Erich Honecker's visit last year. The negotiations between the GDR foreign minister and the foreign ministers of Greece and Austria, as well as his talks during the 37th United Nations General Assembly with a number of his colleagues served the development of good, mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and the capitalist states. The speech by the GDR Foreign Minister and the work of our delegation at the 37th UN General Assembly represents an active contribution by our workers' and peasants' state to the coordinated foreign policy of our socialist community.

Relations With FRG

LD252022 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Excerpt" from SED Central Committee report presented by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 25 November session of the SED Central Committee in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- The change of government in Bonn is an internal matter for the FRG, the Politburo report says. For us, as a socialist neighboring state of the FRG, it is naturally a question of exceptional importance whether the new government in Bonn fulfills the responsibility incumbent upon it for peace in Europe, here on the border between the two military pacts and two social systems, or whether unpredictability and new tensions arise.

Anyone who looks at the situation in Europe realistically and who has the fate of the peoples of our continent at heart, realizes that everything possible must be done to safeguard peace. It is matter of reducing tensions, not creating new ones; of ending the arms race, not increasing it; of preserving the results of detente policy that have been achieved, not putting them at risk; and of proceeding step by step along the path of cooperation on the basis of equal rights. Safeguarding peace is the paramount question, especially for the development of relations between the two German states.

The new FRG Government has so far regarded it as important to speak of continuity in its foreign policy, especially with regard to the ostpolitik; that met with a constructive response on our part. Comrade Erich Honecker stated with regard to this, at a reception for graduates of the military academy on 8 October 1982, that if the FRG Government would state that all its counterparts in the Warsaw Pact could rely on the fact that there would be no change of detente policy and ostpolitik in the new government, this would have a positive effect on the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

In our policy toward the FRG we are guided unwervingly by the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We are carrying out a historical obligation to do everything possible so that war never again starts from German soil. This is also the most important task for the well-being of people in both German states.

We have been and are at pains to shape relations between the GDR and the FRG, in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the signed treaties, in such a way that they contribute to an improvement of the tense international situation. This is witnessed by the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the FRG Federal President Karl Carstens on 14 November in Moscow.

Everyone can rest assured that we have carefully examined and evaluated Federal Chancellor Kohl's statements of relations between the FRG and the GDR and have judged them realistically. This applies to the statement that this government fully stands by the treaties signed and to all commitments that have been undertaken. This also applies, however, to those words that call into question the credibility of loyalty to the treaties.

If a statement that one wants talks and not polemic is intended to be taken seriously, then the greater German claims of the prominent representatives of the coalition parties against the GDR stand in contradiction to this.

In his interview with ADN on 14 October 1982, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, pointed out that the German reich was destroyed in the conflagration of the Hitler war, especially by the blows of the Red Army. The results of the war and postwar developments are, he said, different from the dangerous dreams in Bonn. Now there are two soveriegn, independent states on German soil -- the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. It corresponds to the interests of peace and the interests of mankind when both German states, and not just the GDR, proceed from this reality.

The basic treaty unambigously states that the two German states respect the sovereignty and equality of rights and the independence of each of the two states in their internal and foreign affairs. They reaffirm the inviolability of the border that exists between them now and in the future, and commit themselves to unrestricted respect for their territorial integrity. How can it then be unacceptable for the FRG to respect the GDR's state citizenship? How can it then be unthinkable finally to reach an agreed settlement on the course of the border in the Elbe region? If that was possible for more than 1,000 kilometers of the land border, why is it not possible for 90 kilometers of the course of the river? These are by no means unreasonable maximum demands by the GDR as is maintained in Bonn, but are settlements as provided for by international law of eminent practical importance.

SED-SEW Relations

LD252026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Excerpt" from SED Central Committee Politburo report presented by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 25 November session of the SED Central Committee in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- During the recent friendly visit by a delegation of the Executive Committee of SEW, led by its chairman, Horst Schmitt, the traditional close militant bond between the two parties was strengthened in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the report of the Politburo goes on.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to SEW's struggle for peace, work and democratic rights of the working people of West Berlin. The SEW chairman described the growing power of the GDR's economy, the consistent pursuance of the policy of the main task and thus the stable development of socialism in the GDR as a great encouragement for the communists of West Berlin.

Erich Honecker and Horst Schmitt agreed that preventing the stationing of U.S. missiles in Western Europe -- and thus steps toward assured peace, for detente and cooperation -- are in profound accord with the interests of the inhabitants of West Berlin, too. Strict observation and full application of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, particularly its central provision that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and may not be governed by it, is the precondition for the people of West Berlin living in order and peace. The two sides rejected any attempt to test the quadripartite agreement on its ability to take strain.

Economic Growth

LD251952 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1646 GMT 25 Nov 82

["Excerpt" from SED Central Committee Politburo report presented by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at 25 November session of the SED Central Committee in Berlin]

[Text] Berlin, 25 Nov (ADN) -- In view of the greater and more complicated tasks of further shaping a developed socialist society in the GDR, the proven course of the main task in its uniting of economic and social policy is turning out to be the decisive factor in stimulating the action of the working class, of the cooperative farmers, of the intelligentsia, and of the other working people. This is demonstrated by the results of the plan's fulfillment, the Politburo report continues.

Growth has been achieved in the economy of the GDR that is quite appreciable. On 31 October growth in industrial production in the sphere of the industry ministries was 4.2 percent compared with the same period last year. Work productivity rose by 3.5 percent. The plan for production of industrial goods was fulfilled in the economy by the end of October by 100.7 percent. Thus, products to a value of M2.4 billion over and above the plan could be made available for the people and for the economy and for export. This overfulfillment of the plan was achieved primarily by better use of native raw materials and the economic use of the stocks of energy, fuel and material available and by raising work productivity.

Hager Speaks on Marx

LD271310 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] At the 5th meeting of the SED Central Committee Kurt Hager encouraged people to make the forthcoming Karl Marx year one of further economic growth, of social, intellectual and cultural resurgence and a year of ideological offensive by Marxism. In his discussion speech the SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary spoke of the new proven theses that, on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of Karl Marx's death and his 165th birthday, reveal and pay tribute to his work as the founder of the scientific world-view of the working class. By no means out of date, as the opponents of our ideology claim, it is gaining an ever greater influence at present. Its strength resides in the fact that it is based on the objective laws of social development, is deeply anchored in the revolutionary workers' movement and has spurred people on in the fight for peace and a life in safety and social security.

Accordingly, the proponents of the policy of arms buildup and confrontation are fighting with hatred and slander against Marxism-Leninism and are calling for a crusade against socialism; thus the daily flood of propaganda is meant to make people in the capitalist countries forget the dangers that the course of the United States and NATO -- and in particular the planned stationing of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe -- are creating. In view of this it is necessary to make known the peace proposals of the socialist countries even more effectively.

Lothar Lindner, chairman of the industrial trade union of construction and timber workers, paid tribute in his discussion speech to the growing readiness of the GDR trade unionists to meet the higher demands of the 1980s. The proposed draft economic plan for 1983, which envisages [words indistinct] care for people will remain a priority. The response of the construction workers, the Central Committee member said, was their initiative in the socialist competition. What was needed more than ever was the utilization of available assets to achieve the best results in the improvement of living conditions, particularly in the workers' residential areas.

Fischer Address

LD272350 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Excerpt] At the fifth session of the SED Central Committee today, Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer underlined the GDR's willingness to engage in political dialogue, especially in times of tension. Only in this way can tensions be reduced and trust be strengthened. The desire for disarmament is the be all the and all of all progress in banning the danger of war. The GDR decisively opposes the misuse of international cooperation as an instrument of intervnetion, of blackmail for political good conduct and submissive policy. With its multifaceted and broad-ranging international relations, the GDR is an example of the fact that equal cooperation between states can at the same time provide a barrier against war psychosis, armament and confrontation.

Honecker Closing Speech

LD270010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 26 Nov (ADN) -- In his final address to the fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee Erich Honecker said:

The fifth meeting of the Central Committee is of great importance for the further realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress. The year 1982 is coming to a close and the new year will soon be upon us. Already it is certain today that we shall face in the new year, in 1983, no lesser tasks than now. On the contrary, they will be significantly greater. This derives both from the national as well as the international demands. The danger of war must be banned. The overall strengthening of the GDR, as the socialist state of the workers and peasants, must be safeguarded despite the current storms. This request that we increase the political leadership activity of our party at all levels, increase its fighting strength and deepen its ties with the workers. In short, the objective is to always meet the tasks head on.

The record that we are examing at this plenum is positive. The tasks that we set ourselves for 1983, Karl Marx year, are the right ones. They are real because we can rely on past achievements, the increased fighting strength of our party, its alliance with the friendly parties and mass organizations, on the initiative of the popular masses. Thanks to the diligence, creativity and achievements of the working class, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia and all workers we have made considerable progress in 1982.

The course of main task in its unity of economic and social policy proved itself as the engine of outstanding initiatives in the socialist competition movement, which are bearing fruit for the benefit of the people. At the same time, its stimulating effects on the enterprise of the peoples are of great significance in order also to master those problems that derive from the sharpening of the international situation, the danger of war that was conjured up through the unrestrained, adventurdous policy aggressive circles of imperialism in the United States and other NATO states.

Against this adventurous unpredictable policy we pose our balanced, constructive peace policy. Of decisive significance is the fact that in the GDR, the party and people cooperate trustingly and are trying jointly to strengthen the GDR as a stable state of workers and peasants, as a cornerstone of socialism and peace in Europe. In this we are supported by the knowledge that we are fraternal brothers-in-arms and an ally of the powerful Soviet Union and the other countries of our community. The existence of the Soviet Union, her good development and the existence and progress of the socialist community of states exercise an immense influence on world activities. With this in mind we can rightly claim that we possess all the preconditions in order to realize in future also the great objectives in further shaping the advanced socialist society, to raise the GDR's defense capability and to help preserve the people from a third world war, from the nuclear inferno.

Today's conditions of struggle for various reasons cannot be compared with yesterday's. On account of the great changes that are taking place internationally they will be different tomorrow than today. It is, therefore, all the most important that this is taken into account by the whole party, the FDGB, the FDJ, the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneer Organization, the German Gymnastics and Sports Association and all other mass organizations and friendly parties.

Karl Marx year -- 1983 -- offers sufficient opportunities to realize these tasks theoretically as well as practically. In Karl Marx we honor, as stated in theses of the Central Committee, the greatest son of the German people. He, together with Friedrich Engels, founded scientific socialism. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels turned socialism from Utopia into a science, into a power that is able to fundamentally change the existence of mankind. Since the death of Karl Marx, who according to Engels was above all the revolutionary 100 years ago, decisive changes have taken place on our planet. Made aware by Karl Marx, the working class fulfills its historic mission to remove the old order of exploitation of man by man and to be the builders of a new world, the world of socialism, freedom and human dignity.

Armed with the teachings created by him and developed and enriched by Lenin, the Russian proletariat under the leadership of the party of the Bolsheviks in 1917 gained the victory of the Red October from which the USSR emerged 60 years ago and that diverted mankind's history onto totally different tracks. To quote Friedrich Engels, "It was the step from the realm of necessity to the realm of freedom, freedom for the exploited and oppressed, freedom for the people."

Today the living power of the Marxist ideas, the effectiveness of his teachings as guidelines for practical action are more obvious than ever before. Socialism has become a social reality on four continents. Also what this giant of intellectual power and farsightedness, the great poineer of the workers movement, has recognized and proved, done and achieved has been fulfilled in Karl Marx's native country through the creation and development of the GDR.

True to this teaching, true to the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, the SED has been working out and realizing its program and policy for over 3 decades and does justice to its leading role as party of the working class in the socialist society.

For us communists, man stands at the center of our every thought and aspiration, which is to ensure that man is man [as received]. This was once again emphasized by the 10th party congress. It is in keeping with this that we are endeavoring to guarantee a dynamic increase in the national economy's performance in order to secure and gradually expand the material and cultural living standard of the people. The workers who create all assets are to benefit from what they work for, what they achieve with great personal commitment in the interest of the whole society. This is the essence of socialism. It will always be necessary to attain greater achievements for society in order to satisfy better and better the constantly growing material and cultural requirements of the people. We uncompromisingly pursue this course and we are proved right by the results of work, the reality of life in our republic.

Social security and safety, educational opportunities for everybody, equality for women, active and shared responsibility, especially by the young, in socialist construction, and the solution of social concerns are an inalienable part of life in our country. The kind of valuable revolutionary achievements of the workers and peasants power that they represent become all the more clear when we look to the world of capitalism. There the economic crisis has been continuing in most countries, however different in its individual course, for years, and nothing points to an early end.

For instance, in the United States nearly one-third of the productive capacity is unemployed and in the FRG about 25 percent. Investment activity is still falling. In the capitalist world market competition is getting harder and harder. The state indebtedness in the countries of capital, which puts a strain on future generations and cheats the current ones, is growing to a colossal extent, to virtually astronomical figures.

All these countries are trying to shift the burdens of crisis, the burdens of a failed policy onto the shoulders of the, as they put it, socially weak. This affects, as after World War II in the Weimar Republic, not only the workers but also large sections of the middle class, even sections of the bourgeoisie. Thus: from 1980 to the end of the first six months of 1982 40,789 firms went bankrupt in the United States alone, 28,255 in the FRG, and 17,850 in Great Britain.

This means that the present situation is characterized by the fact that the social consequences of the crisis have been hitting the working people harder than ever before since the end of World War II. Since even economic revivals during the past years have failed to improve the employment situation the combination of the long-term crisis with the present cyclical crisis once again accelerates the rise in unemployment. The 30 million mark has been exceeded in the 24 most important capitalist states and the number continues to rise. In the United States alone there are 11.6 million unemployed, in Great Britain 3.3 million, in the FRG there are 2 million and over 826,000 part-time workers. According to a recent analysis by its Brussels commission, 4.5 million youngsters are unemployed in the EC countries.

Real loss of income and the reduction of social benefits are no longer of a temporary nature or confined to some area. In almost all capitalist countries workers have been forced to accept real cuts in wages. Thus, in the United States average real wages fell during the past years by 15 percent, in Great Britain by 5.5 percent. In the FRG, too, they have fallen for the third consecutive year, with the extent of the recession increasing.

In 1981, social expenditure in the United States for the 1981-85 period was cut by $140 billion. It was cut once again in 1982 by $30 billion for the next three years. In the FRG, DM13.6 billion in social benefits were out for 1983. In Berlin (West) alone, which receives an annual financial injection of over DM10 billion from the FRG, there are only 168,000 workers active in industry and processing trade, which compares with 265,000 in 1970. This is a drop of 37 percent.

Over 72,800 -- 9.1 percent -- are unemployed, not to mention the part-time workers. There, a trip on the train costs DM2, entry to the Christmas market DM5.

Forcing the arms buildup above all leads to the new contradictions and conflicts. As has been shown, accelerated arming by imperialists is no recipe for combatting the crisis. As a permanent economic strain it deforms the economy, hampers growth, promotes inflation, destroys jobs, and finally jeopardizes the life and security of mankind.

The capitalist public increasingly draws parallels to the "great crisis" of 1929-32, which most deeply shook the economy and politics of the capitalist countries, the living conditions of the broadest masses as well as international relations. Obviously differences with that period are considerable, each capitalist crisis having its own feature, and international conditons having changed greatly. Nevertheless, a comparison is not inappropriate.

The length of the crisis, the deep social effects, the absence of an upswing already announced several times, the effect of the crisis on the financial and credit sphere of the capitalist world, the acute shocks to great capitalist enterprises and banks, growing political instability, frequent changes of government -- all that shows that we are dealing with a capitalist world economic crisis, with an important sharpening of the general crisis of capitalism, whose most aggressive circles are seeking a way out through confrontation and a crusade against the socialist community. These forces are striving for military superiority over socialism. They wish to regain lost positions and bring new strategic spheres of influence under their control. In this way they are embarking on a path of dangerous adventure which threatens the whole of mankind.

For our party it remains the most important political concern to counter the adventurism of the most aggressive circles of the United States and the other NATO states, to avert the danger of a nuclear war and to secure lasting peace. Therefore, we work by the side of the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries to ensure wholeheartedly that concrete measures for the limitation and reduction of armaments, especially nuclear, are taken and realized. This corresponds fully and totally to the interests of the peoples of Europe, and of mankind. I need not emphasize that the GDR is aware of her responsibility, especially since she is situated directly on the dividing line between socialism and imperialism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. To the west of our borders, in the shape of the FRG, lies the NATO state, which, after the United States, has the most arms, and that has the strongest concentration of nuclear means of destruction.

The international situation continues to be characterized by aggression caused by the imperialist policy of arms buildup and confrontation. However, at the same time, it cannot be overlooked that, in the defense of peace, progress has been achieved. This dialectic ought to be again and again convincingly explained in mass political work in order to highlight the real possibilities for the diversion of imperialist attacks on peace, the effectiveness of the peace initiatives of our socialist community and the weight of international campaigns against NATO weapons, the arms race and nuclear "first strike" plans of the United States.

In the fight for the cause of peace, to gain, once and for all the upper hand over the policy of confrontation and aggressive adventurism, the contribution of the Soviet Union is, of course, of decisive importance. During our recent visit to Moscow, everyone felt this particularly strongly. In many talks, the esteem that the USSR enjoys in the world was expressed, especially on account of her unswerving peace policy, proven since Great October, since her founding 60 years ago, the strength of her international influence, the ext[illegible] of the weight of her initiatives and measures for the safeguarding of peace.

Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has declared resolutely that the party of Lenin will put into practice unswervingly and consistently the strategic line of the domestic and foreign policy adopted by the 26th party congress. The service to the working class, the working people, the cause of communism and peace, he said, remained the main target and essence of all its activity. Also, in the future the CPSU will do all that is necessary to raise further the country's standard of living, to develop the democratic foundations of Soviet society, to strengthen the country's economic and defense strength, and to consolidate friendship among the USSR's fraternal peoples. It would do everything for the cohesion of the great community of socialist states, the unity of the ranks of communists of the whole world in the fight for the common objectives and ideals.

The CPSU was, is, and will remain devoted to the cause of peace and international detente. In the complicated international situation where the forces of imperialism are trying to push the peoples onto the path of hostility and military confrontation, party and state, it was emphasized in Moscow, will defend the vital interests of the homeland unswervingly, will exercise great vigilance, and will be always prepared to administer a crushing blow to any attempts at aggression. They will multiply their efforts in the fight for the security of the peoples and will consolidate cooperation with all peace-loving forces in the world. The Soviet Union is always prepared for honest, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation with every state that desires this.

Quite recently before the whole world, the USSR once again affirmed her resolve to fight to avert the danger of a nuclear war, for detente and disarmament. In the spirit of her consistent peace policy she is also prepared to shape her relations with the United States on the basis of complete equality, noninterference and mutual regard in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of the improvement of the international situation. Internationally, this has met with broad understanding and support.

More than once it has been confirmed that attempts at exerting pressure of whatever kind on the USSR are condemned to failure. The recent clear fiasco of the U.S. Administration's embargo policy against the gas pipeline deal of West European capitalist countries with the Soviet Union testifies to this. In the final analysis, a course of sanctions and boycott, of trade and economic war, which aims at confrontation, cannot force either the USSR or the socialist countries to its knee before imperialism. It is well calculated to undermine both economic and political cooperation, which is in direct contradiction to the interests of detente and normalization of the international situation. To end it and to promote peaceful cooperation for mutual benefit instead of ruining it through inappropriate attempts at blackmail against the states of socialism, corresponds to the interests of the peoples.

Not preparation for war, which condemns mankind to the senseless waste of its material and intellectual riches, but the safeguarding of peace -- this is indeed the only sensible, only constructive guideline toward tomorrow. In this, our party and the people of the GDR are in full and wholehearted agreement. For these objectives we fight shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, with all those in the world who genuinely want peace and are prepared to work for it. The recognition that more arms does not mean more security is increasingly gaining ground in capitalist countries, including their government circles. The growth of the peace movement reflects this very impressively.

It cannot be overlooked that there are increasing voices in the United States that call for a rejection of the fateful policy of confrontation pursued by the White House. As is known, during the recent elections, in the referendums in eight states, up to 72 percent of the voters opposed the arms drive course pursued by Washington. They demanded a freeze of nuclear weapons and contractual agreements with the Soviet Union to stop the production, testing and further deployment of nuclear arms.

Following the statements of former presidents, secretaries of state and U.S. generals, following the protest by 50 governors and states, there has now been another occurence unique for the United States. In spite of massive threats from the U.S. Government, 195 Catholic bishops have issued a pastoral letter rejecting the nuclear arms drive and declaring the first use of nuclear weapons to be immoral. This vote of the bishops is supported by an overwhelming majority of the 50 million Catholics in the United States. This signals a new high point in the broad mass protest.

In view of the U.S. Government decision to station MX missiles, that even in the opinion of influencial U.S. politicians, violates the SALT II agreement, and in view of the NATO plans to station new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe in 1983, these demands are highly topical. Following the experiences of two appalling world wars, there can be no other conclusion than to preserve peace. The decision not to station these missiles is of fundamental significance to the preservation of peace. For that reason millions upon millions of people are pressing and taking mighty actions against the dangerous course of the United States and NATO. The aims pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism with the installation of the U.S. missiles were stated openly once again only recently by the White House disarmament adviser, Gray. Contrary to all other assurances, he declared that the NATO Brussels decision was not concerned with achieving a balance or counterbalance to the Soviet SS-20 missiles. Rather, NATO needed the planned systems regardless of whether the Soviet medium-range missiles were reduced to zero or not.

The U.S. zero solution is aimed at deceiving world public opinion. It is intended to conceal that Soviet medium-range missiles, new and old, cannot reach the territory of the United States from Europe, whereas the new U.S. missile systems, which are due to be stationed in 1983, can reach deep into the Soviet Union and thus become strategic first-strike weapons. In fact all those who regard the NATO Brussels missile decision as an extremely serious danger to peace and who therefore want to overturn it, are right. As is well known, we are for a real zero solution, for steps that have a nuclear-weapon-free Europe as their goal.

Commonsense shows that there is no goal that can justify a new world war, especially not a nuclear one. Not only Europe but also the United States itself would perish in the inferno. Our continent has a future only in conditions of peace, only when the coexistence of states with different social orders can be guaranteed according to the principles of peaceful coexistence. The overriding preconditions for this are equality and equal security, goals we are resolutely working for and for which our Soviet comrades, for example in the Geneva negotiations with the United States, are constantly seizing new and constructive initiatives.

In its peace policy that stems from the character of socialism and the essence of our state, the GDR will always act in accordance with its founding pledge that war will never again emanate from German soil. We are shaping our relations with the FRG, which are of great significance for the stabilization of peace in the European arena, with this in mind. The basic treaty between the GDR and the FRG, the 10th anniversary of which is drawing near, the system of treaties concluded since 1970 in Europe, including the Helsinki Final Act, which also bears our signature, constitute the mainstays of these relations.

On the occasion of my meeting with Federal President Karl Carstens, which came about by mutual desire, we discussed issues connected with the further development of the relations between the GDR and the FRG. In the discussion of both the bilateral and multilateral problems that this entailed, both sides welcomed the fact that the treaties concluded continue to form a good basis for relations between the GDR and the FRG. We, therefore, regard the invitation to visit the FRG extended to me by Federal President Karl Carstens and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl as an expression of the fact that the new Federal Government is determined to help contribute to the further development of relations between the two German states, irrespective of their differing social orders.

This corresponds with our efforts to maintain good-neighborly relations with the FRG. Such relations are beneficial not only for the two German states and their citizens, but also have a positive effect on the situation in Europe.

It was with interest that we followed the government statement made by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the Bundestag yesterday to the effect that the Federal Government that he leads is willing to continue and further develop relations between the FRG and the GDR on the basis of the concluded system of treaties. In this statement, reference was made to the constructive outcome of my meeting with Federal President Karl Carstens and Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to the meeting between Ministers Junker and Schneider on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition in Magdeburg, to the meeting between Ministers Arndt and Dollinger on the occasion of the opening of the Berlin-Hamburg highway, to the opening of the GDR's Schinkel exhibition in Hamburg and to the talk between Ambassador Moldt and Minister of State Jenninger. From this and other meetings at various receptions it becomes apparent that there is an interest in talks on both sides. This is a good thing.

From the statement made by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl in this context, we regard that he agrees with me that in view of the present international situation the two German states bear special responsibility for peace as a good basis for the further development of relations in accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence. In this, we proceed from the assumption that the change of government in Bonn is the internal affair of the FRG. It is important that Bonn's policy in conjunction with the treaties concluded helps to counter the worsening of the international situation and removes all obstacles to relations with the GDR that hinder progress in these relations.

We have made our views known on statements by the FRG that reflect dreams of a greater Germany and bear no relation to reality. Those who have ignored the results of World War II and postwar developments, regardless of when, have always found themselves in a dead end and have not been able to move forward. On the contrary, this only creates obstacles to the solution of European problems and to the further development of relations between the FRG and the GDR. Progress is made when Bonn proceeds from the realities enshrined in the system of European treaties.

Positive developments in relations between the GDR and the FRG are only possible when it is borne in mind that they are two independent, soveriegn states with differing social systems that belong to different alliances. Maintaining appropriate continuity in efforts to normalize relations between the two German states and serve peace is not only in the interests of all peoples on our continent, but at the same time has a positive influence on progress in the sphere of disarmament, toward which not least the FRG, which is to be transformed into a nuclear launching pad following the NATO Brussels missiles decision, can contribute.

All this means that our GDR can take its place in the struggle to solve the vital questions of our time in the worldwide issue of war and peace more effectively the more it is strengthened all round. This is what we decided at the 10th party congress and it is thus that we act. This basic idea inspires the will to perform of innumerable people in our country.

The 1983 draft plan before us outlines the tasks for the 3d year of our 5-year plan. In this we can rely on the results of the last 2 years during which the GDR, as a stable socialist state, has made further good progress. Her way is characterized by continuity, growth, full employment and social security of the citizens. After all, we have succeeded in continuing successfully the positive development of the seventies in the first 2 years of the present decade also. In this, we, like other countries, have to tackle new demands, not to mention the economic war unleashed by the most aggressive forces of imperialism against the socialist states. It can make our progress more difficult, but it cannot prevent it.

Just over 1 month of the current year is still ahead of us. However, the growth in production in industry by 4.2 percent by the end of October and the simultaneous cut in unit material and energy consumption by 6 percent already shows that we shall end 1982 once again with a quite considerable growth in performance. In this way GDR national income rose by 67 percent from 1971 to 1981. Taking the 11 years altogether, it achieved a greater volume than in the preceding 22 years since the founding of our GDR. This simple comparison shows what continuous, strong growth over long periods means for the national economy.

Our social tasks require steady economic growth also in the future. The objective of the 1983 national economic plan for nationl income, production and performances in all industrial areas are based on this. It is essential for the further strengthening of socialism's internal and external positions. For the first time since 1968 the GDR showed a surplus of 197 million valuta marks in her trade with the nonsocialist monetary area in 1981, and the export surplus for the first 10 months of this year amounts to over 3.8 billion valuta marks. This development has caused a number of those pulling the strings in the economic war in the Western Hemisphere to assess the GDR's weight in international life more realistically.

Our positive economic results were only possible because of the further intensification of production in 1982. This is an remains the decisive factor, with all the consequences for management, planning and organization, and for the quality and efficiency of work. Most significant is the progress made in the endeavor to utilize better and exploit well raw materials and materials, something which is also greatly noted internationally. In the 11 years up to 1981, unit consumption of economically important energy sources, raw materials and materials was reduced by one-third. As can already be seen, today unit material consumption will once again be substantially reduced, especially as far as liquid energy sources and rolled steel are concerned. The 1983 draft plan, with a cut of around 9 percent, once again contains rising demands, especially in this area.

Certainly high demands are made in realizing considerable growth rates and at the same time drastically reducing the unit consumption of important resources. Often this requires us to interfere greatly with the usual run of enterprises and to embark on new territory in research, development and production. Naturally this is not easy. But our experiences show that we can cope with this. If in contrast we had done without growth targets then the national economic equilibrium would have been more difficult to maintain. The requirements of the material and cultural living standard of the citizens must be met just like the requirements of the domestic economy and foreign trade requirements.

All in all we can proceed from the premise that the successful development of the GDR national economy continued in 1982. Socialist agriculture made an important contribution to this. There is no doubt that we have achieved progress in the realization of our agricultural policy as resolved by the 10th party congress and expounded at the agricultural congress. This year the cooperative farmers have brought in the biggest grain harvest in the history of the GDR. In both crop cultivation and live stock farming they accomplished achievements of which they can be proud, especially as we were not able to provide them with those imports of feedstuffs that they have received in the past years. Even so, in 1982, just like in 1981, grain and feedstuffs worth 1.8 billion valuta marks annually were imported from capitalist countries. However, the positive results do not take from us the responsibility -- and this was emphatically underlined in the discussion -- to assess matters realistically and to learn lessons for the future from it.

Just as in all other areas so in agriculture and the foodstuffs economy do matters that have proved themselves have to be cultivated and become common knowledge, and matters that have not proved themselves, have to be overcome without haste. More than ever the objective is to bring about a better cost-benefit ratio. With the exception of a few who like to talk about the "complicated situation in agriculture" this point is appreciated.

Great reserves lie in the considerable differences in performance. Let us just look at animal losses. The first thing we have to say is that they are indefensively high. During the first 10 months of 1982 and during the same period of 1981, they amounted to 1.7 million pigs and for cattle in 1982, again for the first 10 months, 175,000 and 182,000 in 1981. Looking more closely at the figures the differences between good and bad results stand out. In the first 6 months of 1982 646,000 piglets died, that is 9.3 percent of healthy animals. Losses vary between 2.6 percent and 25.1 percent. Pig losses amount, during the same period, to 284,000 or 4.7 percent of stock. The range lies between 0.4 percent and 13.8 percent. During the first 6 months of this year, 152,000 slaughter pigs died. Here again the differences are incomprehensively great and range from 0.4 percent to 10.6 percent of stock.

During the first 6 months 58,000 calves up to 1 month old died. The proporation of stocks lost varied from 0.3 percent to 17.9 percent: It can be imagined how much meat could be gained and feed saved if the experiences of the best were emulated everywhere. Therefore, the cooperative farmers in livestock farming, above all the animal keepers and dairy farmers, quite rightly pay great attention to this task in their competition.

The results achieved in our national economy in 1982 continue the good record of the past 11 years. The upswing of productive forces during this period is of the greatest importance for the continued stable development of the first workers and peasants state on German soil. Our policy for the benefit of the people can be realized only because it is possible, through the deligence of GDR workers in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countires and with the aid of the path of peaceful coexistence between states with differing socialist orders, to build up a strong scientific and industrial potential. We are, therefore, able to realize successfully our economic strategy for the 1980's.

In connection with the increase of the national income already mentioned it cannot be underestimated that the net income of the population rose from M79 billion to M128 billion from 1970 to 1982. In this we must not forget that during the same period the material and cultural living standard of the peoples steadily improved in many areas through the realization of our sociopolitical program. If we look at things dispassionately we can note that the real income per capita of the population, including children and old age pensioners, rose from M486 per month in 1970 to M855 in 1982. During this time the proportion of households with an income of M1,200 and more rose from 30 percent to 72 percent. Vacations were extended. Important arrangements were introduced to support working mothers. All this can be seen from the "fact and figures" material in hand.

Obviously we cannot say that everything that we have taken on is running satisfactorily. To spell it out: neither at the Central Committee, nor in the Council of Ministers, nor at the grassroots, nor at the various levels, do we entertain the belief that everything is in order, that everything is perfect. That is out of the question. Nevertheless, we have no cause to hide our light under a bushel.

At the fourth plenum I pointed out that the GDR in per capita consumption of foodstuffs and provisions ranks at the top. Apart from some distruptions of the rhythm in September-October nothing has changed. On the contrary, butter consumption was 24 percent higher this year than last year.

As is known, on 20 October the Politburo passed important measures for the supply of certain products in the fourth quarter of 1982 that are, of course, to be implemented responsibly. At the same time we require new efforts in order to achieve a still greater range of industrial consumer goods.

In this sphere the improvement of the life of the individual is directly connected with the requirements of the principle of work performance, which functions more effectively as more popular, high-quality industrial consumer goods are available. Every ministry and every combine must make a bigger contribution toward this task.

Such national economic interests are at stake as harmonizing the development of the population's income with the supply of goods. Manufactured goods should form a rising, not a static, proportion of the retail sales. Hence, more well-designed high-quality goods must be produced for the population using existing facilities and one's own resources. With this in mind there are encouraging developments that should be an example to others. Let us just take the centrally-managed and locally-managed construction enterprises, especially in the building material industry. Beautifully-designed utility articles are being produced from structural clay products, gypsum or quarry stone. The plan provides M300 million for goods made from this. The speedy growth planned for 1983, to M500 million, is to be safe-guarded without fail and made effectively available.

Much has been done to further develop housing construction and thus realize the linchpin of our sociopolitical program. This year alone over 180,000 homes were either newly-built or modernized, which exceeds the 1970 figure by more than one and one-half times. Since 1971 a total of approximately 1.2 million new homes were built, and almost 600,000 were modernized. This means improved living conditions for 5.4 million citizens -- for about one-third of the GDR population. In particular, working class families, large families and young married couples have derived benefits from this. The statistics on population, jobs, housing and buildings show that from the end of last year there are 392 apartments to every 1,000 inhabitants; at the beginning of 1971, it was 355. At the present level of supplies, the GDR is in the forefront.

In order to implement the housing program, economic performance amounting to M128 billion has been achieved since 1971. The newly-established prefabricated construction panels works and the expanded manufacturing capacities for doors, windows, sanitary-technical and sanitary-ceramic products will be useful in 1983 and in the following years.

The housing program will continue to be implemented in full. In the current 5-year plan a total of 940,000 apartments are either to be newly-built or modernized, in accordance with the decisions of the 10th congress.

Equal attention should be given to the repair and rennovation of existing apartments, particularly in city buildings that house several families. As is known, the 5-year plan targets here have been increased from 1.3 million to 1.5 million apartments; the target for 1983 is 280,000 apartments. Repairing roofs, chimneys, heating, facades, and drainage -- these urgent requirements of citizens are priorities. It is, therefore, extremely useful when district and municipal councils meet their responsibilities fully and energetically utilize the performance capacities of the district construction potential. The citizens' initiatives within the framework of the "lend a hand" competition requires active promotion.

Let us recall the starting point for the next plan year. Our party's economic strategy has withstood its test. With its help we were able to significantly continue in the 1980's the dynamic advances characteristic of the 1970's. The potential of this strategy should by no means be exhausted quickly. On the contrary it requires that the economic process as a whole be increasingly permeated and all factors utilized so as to result in a more favorable cost-benefit relationship and to raise economic effectiveness. In this way we are maintaining and extending the space for maneuvering, which we need in order to continue the economic and social policy unity. The year 1983 is an important period along this path.

Our party by no means underestimates the efforts needed for this. In daily life the implementation of our economic strategy demands a relentless and continual struggle for a higher scientific-technical standard and optimum economic results. A basic factor of economic development in the past year serves as a guideline in this: every bit of further economic growth has higher effectivity as a precondition. The GDR's economy is not merely a matter of figures and percentages, but an important part in the lives of our people. In it lie decisions affecting the future of the people. For communists it proves repeatedly to be a testing ground, a frequent hard test of their revolutionary morale and militancy.

The major imperialist countries are proceeding into the new year quite differently. In international competition the GDR has so far been quite successful and its performance as a stable economic partner is being less contested than ever. Its achievements can be traced back not least to the fact that our party has always been realistic in evaluating its tasks and has never left any doubt as to their difficulty. This also applies without reservation to the new period that we are now planning. The growth in performance that we are aiming for can be achieved only if we work hard and utilize all our intellectual and material potential effectively. Central to this is the application of science and technology whereby initiatives must be channelled more and more into the vital economic interests of our people. We can state that the possibilities we have for achieving our tasks have increased just as much as the tasks themselves.

We have to hold our own under much more difficult external economic conditions than prevailed in the last decade. There are two sides to this fact. The strenuous competition struggle in the capitalist market is also a stimulus. Good results can be found in cases where demands made on one's abilities are taken up and responded to with higher quality in production and with increased speed in the face of growing demand. We must take the world in which we are shaping developed socialism as it comes. It is up to us how we overcome these problems.

In all issues related to production, from preparation to sales, it is important to proceed consistently from the standpoint of effectiveness. We must soberly examine what brings our republic, combines and enterprises profits and what brings them losses. Those who calculate this correctly will arrive at new scientific and economic solutions that will produce the required high growth in effectiveness. Here decisive demands are made on each manager's responsibility and ability.

At this session of our Central Committee an urgent reference was made to the most important capacities in the economy. Their considerable nature was made clear. The first and foremost question remains that of increasing productivity. Our country's most precious asset is the working capacity of its over eight million working people. Over six million have a skilled worker's or foreman's qualification, and 1.5 million attend a college of vocational training establishment. Making effective use of this great reserve of knowledge, experience and performance drive must be the main aim of socialist management. The work performed by the people determines the economy.

At present work productivity is growing at a slower pace than production in many combines, something we cannot accept. Making the various factors that influence growth of productivity effective succeeds best where managers mobilize and channel the initiatives of the workers together with the trade unions, the FDJ, innovators and inventors in the right direction. The subjective factor plays, as all experience shows, a growing role in the solution of tasks. If every person fully carries out his responsibility in his area with a high degree of discipline and creativity, then the highest successes will be achieved. A paramount task remains one of continually comparing performance, imitating the most outstanding workers and applying their methods in one's own work.

At present the GDR has attained a higher level of productivity than Italy and stands at about the same level as Great Britain. I mention this in the interests of making a realistic assessment. We cannot be satisfied with this position. On the other hand, the GDR's productivity is around thirty percent lower than in France or the FRG. Such comparisons admittedly do not convey an exact picture but certain factors nevertheless emerge.

Even during the crisis, the capitalist industrialized states are continuing to increase their productivity. The fears of the working people about their existence are ruthlessly utilized to perfect exploitation. Naturally we are waging the battle for high productivity with totally different goals and methods. But high productivity always means high performance, and both the objective and the subjective conditions for this have to be created in every combine and in every enterprise.

Many combines in socialist industry are achieving significant growth rates in productivity. For example, in the plant automation construction enterprize in Berlin, this amounts to 12.5 percent; at Carl Zeiss Jena, 10.6 percent; at the machine tool combine at Schmalkalden, 6.8 percent; and at the Leuna works, 6.5 percent. This tempo corresponds with demand and must become a normal state of affairs in an increasing number of combines. However, productivity is below last year in 19 combines -- for example the furniture combine at Dessau, the cosmetics combine in Berlin, and the quality and high-grade steel combine in Brandenburg. We assume that they will find solutions, even where production ranges have to be altered, to producing more with existing work forces.

The material and technical conditions for high productivity have in the past been improved, even if much remains to be done. Nevertheless, the average allocation of fixed assets for each person occupied in industry rose from M74,500 in 1975 to M101,600 in 1981. So far so good. But productivity has risen slower than has the installation of technical equipment. If the two had developed at the same pace, then an additional M3 billion worth of industrial goods annually could have been achieved. After all, production must increase faster than investment in fixed assets. That alone is what modern intensification of production means.

Under current conditions the main path is to modernize what already exists and thereby increasingly develop the methods of rationalization. if, in this respect, noteworthy results have been achieved, qualitatively new steps are necessary. The means of rationalization in the combines must be developed so that it enables reconstruction and modernization and even the conversion of whole technological processes. A significant element in this is the subsequent completion of existing machines and installations with electronic controls, to modernize then in this way and to save labor.

Through effective development of means of rationalization the reproduction capacity of the combine will be effectively strengthened. On the other hand, weaknesses find their expression in insufficient progress in productivity, in over-long periods needed to implement new processes and in insufficient new products. If one increases the development of means of rationalization through in-house scientific and technical construction and project groups, then we can expect complete technological solutions that are applicable in their own area and in other parts of the national economy and can finally be exported as licences.

Like other highly productive installations, modernized aggregates must utilize multiple shifts. Here an important element of the Schwedt initiative proves itself. It is not only to ease the requirements of new installations that it is necessary to free labor. This is equally necessary to improve the shift utilization of existing installations. This can add billions to our national income, and we will gain the means to further realize the social program.

In todays economy even more depends on the time factor than it did before. Not only the individual operation, but the whole productive process must move more quickly. But how are things in most processing industry enterprises? To produce a product takes minutes or hours. However, from the allotting of the task until delivery, weeks, sometimes months, pass. Because of this large discrepancy we lose effectiveness in marks and foreign currency. To reduce this we require a rational organization from preparation through production and delivery of the goods.

Instead of work for the warehouse, work for the client must determine the organization. In more than a few enterprises in our country, affairs are managed as though stocks of materials superfluous to plan requirements cost no money. Clearly the economic accounting still leaves too much freedom of movement for such practices. In this respect the pressure for a thorough improvement of the organization of production in the enterprises, the combines and in their cooperative collaboration in the production of the final products must be increased. The same is also true for transportation. Here, too, it is necessary, through sensible economic management, to restrict the extent of so-called interenterprise cooperation to the necessary minimum.

The acceleration of the total process of production belongs more in the center of attention. How long the development of a new product takes, how quickly it can be put into mass production, how fast the conversion of technologies takes place, how long production takes, when a new product comes on to the market -- all this decides the economic viability. here the yardsticks are changing substantially. In saving time it is not a question of a few percent, but of saving large amounts. For the corresponding management of the internal enterprise -- as with interenterprise organization -- the most capable people should be employed, so that the links in the chain that which are decisive for efficiency are really grasped. Economically decisive projects must move significantly faster from the project stage to completion. Here high economy depends on the completion date. Greater attention should be paid to continuing requirement while work in the enterprise is virtually uninterrupted.

In the interests of higher efficiency our technological possibilities must be exploited significantly and more effectively. Analysis shows that in many cases it is a question of quickly moving from single results to complex solutions and broad applications. Only the highest international standards can be the yardstick. Naturally courage, ability and a political sense of responsibility are necessary in order to use new scientific and technical knowledge immediately.

We certainly possess the preconditions for reaching high savings through modern technology. Let us take an area so crucial for the future as robot technology. By the end of August this year 17,862 robots had been put into operation. New and improved types of robots for different tasks are being produced in increasing numbers. Increasingly they are already being produced and introduced as decisive links in the chain for the automation of whole production processes. This new quality illustrates what is now necessary.

Economic success requires advancing beyond individual examples and planning the general automation of whole shop floors and departments, of fashioning the technical process for this and introducing the robots. We expect some such solutions to be reached within a year and if possible even sooner. If we move forward in this way, then we shall create the future of our modern industry in many areas. This also applies to the generalization of experiences in the introduction of computerization in construction and in the technical preparation and control of production. Internationally, developments are under way to solve in a matter of months planning and construction tasks that would otherwise require years. We must keep peace with this if we wish to continually offer the newest products and to react flexibly to the demands of the world market.

It is now important to pinpoint accurately the projects that promise the greatest benefit and to implement them rapidly. This cannot be left to individual enterprises or to individual combines. It involves strategic questions, and ministers must deal with them personally.

Those who tackled such problems must recognize that the responsibility of scientists, engineers, chemists and economists in research, development, planning and construction has grown enormously. Much depends on their commitment. Our party organizations must take this into consideration more than they have so far in their political-ideological work. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND has referred to these issues using the carriage construction enterprise at Goerlitz as an example.

Whenever the Central Committee discusses the aims of economic work they also mention the quality of products. However, changes are taking place too slowly, or, to be exact, some are keeping pace while others carry on in the same old fashion. The quality of production reveals the quality of management. This is a well-known fact.

It also affects the lowering of productive consumption and the decisive improvement of the cost-benefit ratio. Here lies the main reserve for the further growth of our national income. The manager must always bear in mind cost, expenditure and result. Differences in costs focus attention on differences in work and help to generalize the best methods. This is not just a financial problem. Each lowering of costs, each decrease in the expenditure in energy and materials increases the reserves of our economy and thus increases its room to maneuver.

In a similar direction, the way in which we tap and exploit our domestic raw materials has its effect. In 1982 the national economy of the GDR received from its own resources 557 million tons of raw materials, including 267 million tons of lignite. In the case of the latter, and also in the case of rock salt and potassium salt, fluorspar and heavy spar, stone and earth for the building materials industry, and raw materials for the production of glass and ceramics, the GDR covers its own requirements fully from its own resources. In terms of quantity, that is more than 90 percent of our total raw material requirements. Our party called very early for exploiting these substantial resources. Our country's vital economic interest and the well-being of the people of the GDR require that we exploit these resources, use them -- like all raw materials at our disposal -- most economically and add the greatest value to them.

On the international market, as we all know, a sharp wind is blowing. The stormy scientific and technical progress is also accelerating economic development and above all enables productivity growth to climb at an increasingly steep angle. We must keep peace with this. Only then can the economy achieve what is necessary in order to improve the life of the people further and to create the solid economic basis to continually strengthen socialism. It is in keeping with this that the 1983 plan was formulated.

It is, therefore, necessary in 1983 to organize the struggle for higher efficiency in all areas to the full extent of the possibilities open to use. In this we can lean on considerable experience and progress. In some areas we have progressed faster than we originally assumed we would, while in other areas a shortfall must be registered. Generally it is now essential to improve even more decisively the relationship between input and output.

To a high degree the management function is decisive for success. Setting high and demanding goals in the national economic plans to save goal-oriented labor and to reduce the use of resources has proved itself. One can say that the characteristic figures of efficiency are emerging from their shadowy existence and are advancing more and more into the foreground of the struggle to fulfil the state plan goals.

Increasingly our socialist economic plan is developing in accordance with the new demands. From this, the responsibility to search continually for new ways to improve the management and planning emerges at the same time. The experiences that we collected in the formation of the combines stand us in good stead in this. On the basis of the state plan, increasing the individual responsibility of the combines and enterprises has been shown to be correct. We shall continue this.

Good results are achieved when people calculate and work in a economically serious way. Where there has already been success on the path of economic accounting in bringing the economic interests effectively into accord with the interests of the combines and enterprises, things are moving forward well. The performance principle must be employed more effectively in order to direct the material interests of the collectives and each individual toward high efficiency, productive work and a careful use of materials and assets.

Only a few weeks before the end of the year we can in good conscience note that favorable starting points have been achieved to further realize the decisions of our 10th party congress. In addition, the fifth meeting of the Central Committee provides the necessary directions and, not least, also valuable experiences. So our party, closely connected with all working people, will be capable of mastering the tasks which lie before us, full of vigor and confidence for the benefit of the peoples.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER COMMITTEES HOLD BUDGET SESSIONS

LD291642 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The tested unity of economic and social policy must be secured next year by higher labor productivity, Guenter Mittag said. During a meeting of the People's Chamber Committee for Industry, Construction and Transportation dealing with draft bills on the 1983 economic and state budget plans, the chairmen of the committee referred to the way, pointed out by the fifth SED Central Committee meeting toward the required increase in performance.

It is particularly important to improve the cost-benefit ratio and to make optimum use of existing potential in intensifying production. At the present time it is important to secure a good start for next year's plan. Guenter Mittag said the GDR's higher economic strength is a strong guarantee in the struggle for peace.

The People's Chamber committees for trade and supply, labor and social policy and education also met today to discuss the economic plan and state budget. After a thorough discussion, the members likewise approved the documents on hand.

Committees Approve Draft Laws

LD292306 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Four People's Chamber committees today approved the draft laws for the national economic plan and for the 1983 state budget. Before the sixth session of the highest people's representation of the GDR, government representatives had proposed the documents in the committees for industry, construction and transport, trade and supply, labor and social policy and education. Committee Chairman Guenter Mittag emphasized that the proven unity of economic and social policy had to be secured in the coming year by higher labor productivity. The chairman of the education committee, Prof Kurt Hager, said that the draft plans for 1983 contained all the conditions for a further increase in excellence in education.

It is necessary to be frugal with the available means. The fifth Central Committee meeting emphasized the need to fully implement the education proposals envisaged in the plan. Upkeep and renovation of education institutions are also to be (?consolidated).

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER GROUP DISCUSSES CIVIL DEFENSE

DW301032 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1830 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The People's Chamber Committee for National Defense under its chairman, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, discussed in Magdeburg the development of civil defense. Proceeding from the tasks for the further, multifaceted strengthening of the GDR and for the safeguarding of peace as proposed by the fifth session of the SED Central Committee, Paul Verner stated that the understanding and readiness for active cooperation in civil defense has essentially grown among the people. He said that the forthcoming 25th anniversary of civil defense will represent a climax in political work among the masses and provide valuable help to all members of civil defense for the fulfillment of the ambitious tasks of the 10th SED Congress.

ADN REPORTS FISCHER-TINDEMANS TALKS IN BRUSSELS

LD291636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1258 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Brussels, 29 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR and Belgian foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Leo Tindemans, began their political talks in Brussels today. The most important topics of the discussions, which are part of the continuous political dialogue between the two states, include the international situation, concern at the exacerbation of tensions and the striving for dialogue and balance by way of a mutual readiness to understand.

Other topics of discussion are the development of relations between the GDR and Belgium on the basis of the concluded agreements, including the further development of economic cooperation.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ALBANIA'S RAMIZ ALIA

AU292114 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27/28 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Ramiz Alia on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

REACTION TO PRESIDENT REAGAN'S MX DECISION

DW241607 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Late last night U.S. President Reagan delivered a televised speech concerning U.S. military and foreign policies. Here is a report from Washington by our correspondent Horst Kaeubler.

On U.S. television President Reagan stated that the danger of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict as a result of surprise and miscalculation should be eliminated, that the reduction of nuclear weapons arsenals is the most important problem at this time and that his administration also has the objective of lasting peace.

Nothing would be more welcome than to hear, after years of war hysteria, signals from Washington that point to a return to realism. The statement by the U.S. President, however, will not go down in history as a speech of peace. This speech rather seals the introduction of the third generation of nuclear weapons into the arsenals of the United States.

President Reagan announced his administration's decision to deploy a new intercontinental ballistic missile system. It is the MX missile, which the military strategic war planners in the Pentagon call a nuclear first-strike weapon, that is armed with 10 multiple warheads and reportedly has 20 times the destructive power of the present Minuteman III intercontinental missiles. The new MX missile is to be deployed in hardened silos on Warren Air Base near Cheyenne in the Rocky Mountain state of Wyoming.

In referendums early this month, a clear majority of Americans rejected the nuclear arms buildup by the Reagan administration. To prevent the MX decision from triggering a storm of outrage in his own country, the President compared the present U.S. weapons arsenal with a military antique shop. This demonstrates, as never before, the vulnerability of the United States in the face of the Soviet Union.

However, the head of state evaded the crucial question raised by the deployment of the MX missile: during three administrations, who has been working in the secret Pentagon laboratories in California's [name indistinct] on the development of this third generation of even more dangerous nuclear mass destruction weapons? Isn't it the United States that has been leading the arms race from the development of the atom bomb to the missiles with multiple nuclear warheads to the MIRV's? Aren't third generation nuclear eapons being introduced at the very time when people here in Washington are talking of reganing military superiority to blackmail the Soviet Union and the socialist world?

[Passage indistinct] again would be the only one having nuclear weapons. Nostalgic dreams, however, do not make our world any safer. This is the reaction that could be seen here in Washington, too, soon after the television speech by the president. Senator [name indistinct] said that the MX not only violated existing arms limitation agreements but also undermines strategic stability as a factor of international security. Senator Edward Kennedy said that the MX is a destabilizing weapon whose deployment enhances the risk of nuclear war. Congressman [name indistinct] called for pooling the forces of opposition in congress to stop the appropriation of the funds for the MX.

REPORTAGE ON FRG FOREIGN MINISTER GENSCHER VISIT

Meets Lazar, Puja 16 Nov

LD261154 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar today received Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister. Bilateral relations and opportunities for developing economic cooperation were discussed. The FRG foreign minister arrived on an official visit early this morning, and not much later, the official Hungarian-West German foreign ministerial consultations began. Genscher and his host, Frigyes Puja, discussed the development of bilateral relations and important international political events.

Received by Kadar

LD261446 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar has received Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and the foreign minister of the FRG have discussed, in a cordial atmosphere, Hungarian-West German relations and the international situation, including the development of European peace and security.

Holds Press Conference

LD270426 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German foreign minister, who arrived in Hungary today for an official visit at the invitation of Hungarian foreign minister Frigyes Puja, gave a press conference at the Hilton Hotel.

Genscher told journalists representing the Hungarian and international press -- including many correspondents who had arrived from West Germany -- that his talks had been significant not only from the point of view of the development of relations between the two countries but also from the aspect of East-West relations. The foreign minister gave a detailed account of his discussions and of the topics covered.

This morning in the Foreign Ministry, Frigyes Puja and Hans-Dietrich Genscher reviewed the development of bilateral relations and many issues in the sphere of international affairs, from the problem of the Madrid conference to the Vienna force reduction talks. Following this, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, had an exchange of views with the West German foreign minister in the parliament building. The stress was on the possibilities for the further development of economic cooperation. Finally, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the headsquarters of the party Central Committee. The questions of European peace and security were just as prominent in their talks as were the future of the relations between the two countries.

At the press conference the West German foreign minister expressed pleasure over the fact that the Hungarian leaders had proved to be considerate, serious negotiating partners who were well acquainted with the international issues. The purpose of political dialogue, he said, was that both sides should come to understand each other's ideas, precisely in the interest of detente, for the development of cooperation.

Speaking of Hungarian-West German bilateral relations, Genscher said that they were developing well and were problem free.

There was a constant political dialogue. Economic relations were good; this was demonstrated not only by the volume of trade but also by the fact that many coproduction agreements had been signed. Of the socialist countries, the FRG had the largest number of coproduction agreements with the Hungarian People's Republic. Tourism and cultural relations were developing in a promising manner. The politicians of the two countries were able to have frank and open exchanges of views on East-West relations.

"We highly esteem the Hungarian leaders' evaluation of the international situation," Genscher said. "In the same way, we also expressed our ideas, goals and problems here. In the present very difficult international situation we regard it as particularly important that our policy should be understood."

The West German foreign minister went on to stress the importance of the disarmament and arms limitation negotiations. He said that the FRG wanted the Madrid conference to approve a document of substance, prescribing the convening of a European disarmament conference and bringing in confidence building measures, thereby reducing the lack of trust between the East and West.

At the end of his statement the West German foreign minister spoke about the invitations which represent the continuation of the political dialogue between the two countries. Those taking part in the press conference were able to leave with the impression that Hungarian-West German relations were developing promisingly even in the wake of the change of government in Bonn and that, even if views do differ on certain issues, the wide-ranging cooperation on the basis of the joint interests identified in the past is continuing, and there is agreement on the need of the peoples and states of the world, irrespective of their political system, for European detente.

More on Press Conference

LD271116 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 26 (MTI) -- Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, currently on an official visit to Hungary, gave a press conference Friday.

He stressed that bilateral relations of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany are developing and stable. The two countries' relations are characterized by continuous dialogue and economic relations, which include not only important commerical relations but also high level forms of cooperation. Hungary is FRG's biggest socialist partner in cooperation agreements. Tourism has developed, and cultural relations are satisfactory, said Genscher and mentioned the FRG film week currently in Hungary.

On international affairs, he stated that Hungarian-FRG talks on East-West political relations are sincere, open and confident. On his government's stand, he said that today, when the international atmosphere is particularly difficult and tense, foreign policy should be clear and reliable. He stated that FRG together with its Western-European partners, is interested in tangible armament control and disarmament. In this context he stressed the importance of the conclusion of the Madrid meeting with a final document and the consequent adoption of confidence building measures in Europe. He regarded the Vienna talks on arms reduction as one of the most important negotiations.

In his statement he stressed that economic relations contribute to the stabilization of East-West relations and political dialogue helps the understanding of diversing conceptions, and provides an opportunity for rapprochement in the interest of detente and cooperation.

Answering MTI correspondent, Hans-Dietrich Genscher stated: The development of bilateral economic relations depends on the development of the international economic situation. It is, however, important that, despite the present difficult situation, advantageous cooperation has developed between a Common Market country and a CEMA member state. The contact is important not only for an economic point of view, but also for political reasons, he said and added "We reject the idea of an 'economic war'."

After the press-conference, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja gave a dinner in honour of Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

DPA on Talks

LD261444 Hamburg DPA in German 1309 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, 26 Nov (DPA) -- During his political talks in Budapest on Friday, in the course of which he was also received by party leader Janos Kadar, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher announced the continuation of close contacts and trusting cooperation. Genscher underlined the foreign policy continuity of the new Bonn government and repeated the declaration in the Bundestag debate on Thursday that a policy of the outstretched hand was being striven for in relation to the East. In his talks with his host, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, with Premier Gyorgy Lazar and with Kadar, Genscher repeatedly stressed his optimistic assessment of the opportunities for progress in East-West relations. In the view of diplomatic observers, the largely unproblematic German-Hungarian relations have led to a special relationship of trust, which was reflected in a friendly atmosphere. This relationship was also expressed in Genscher's call for a joint political initiative to reduce tension in East-West relations. The sole -- and predictable -- difference of opinion arose in the assessment of the disarmament negotiations in Geneva. Here the West wants to achieve a reduction in the Soviet arms buildup and Hungary, as an alliance partner of Moscow, supports the Soviet contention that a military balance of power already exists.

"The time is ripe, not only to preserve the positive elements that we have created together in East-West relations, but also to take confident steps forward to remove the strains which have darkened the horizon in recent times," Genscher said at a banquet at the guest residence of the Hungarian foreign minister. "Now, of all times, not just words but deeds" had to be produced, the foreign minister said and spoke in favor of "well-considered gestures."

In his several hours of talks with Foreign Minister Puja, Genscher also made it clear that Bonn was strongly in favor of an American-Soviet understanding. Puja, who shared his German counterpart's general view of the situation, stressed that a summit conference could only produce results if there was a sure expectation of success.

Hungarian Premier Lazar, who only last year visited Bonn -- as did Kadar -- stressed satisfaction with the continuity of Bonn's policy and with close neighborly contacts. In so doing he attached great weight to the role of the FRG in surmounting East-West difficulties. In this connection Genscher pointed once again to the importance of continuity and predictability in German foreign policy.

In his speech after the banquet Genscher also stressed the opening of the first FRG film week in Budapest at which the latest productions will be presented with directors and actresses present.

After further talks, the foreign minister will end his official visit on Saturday morning and fly back to Bonn.

Talks Assessed

LD262314 Hamburg DPA in German 1854 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, 26 Nov (DPA) -- Bonn's ostpolitik of the outstretched hand was positively received by Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar on Friday in political talks lasting an hour and a half with Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. This attitude is in line with Hungarian policy toward the West and will also be understood by the other states of the Warsaw Pact, said Kadar, according to reliable information. The first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party also emphasized the trust in the political continuity of the Federal Republic. At a press conference in Budapest, Genscher thanked the Hungarian leadership for the renewal of an invitation to the federal chancellor, which he could now convey to Helmut Kohl. The foreign minister emphatically repeated his view, which was also shared by the Hungarian leadership, that the time had now come for steps to improve East-West relations. He also expressed a realistic optimism that in the Geneva negotiations on medium range missiles enough time remains for substantial results. At the same time Genscher admitted that Kadar did not share this optimism.

In Genscher's political talks discussions about the chances for an all-European conference on conventional disarmament occupied considerable room. Apart from this Genscher achieved a fundamental agreement about an increased German-Hungarian cultural exchange, which had begun on Thursday with the opening of the first German film week in Budapest. However, Bonn's wish for the establishment of cultural institutes is meeting with considerable resistance from the alliance in Budapest. For that reason a more rapid series of individual events would be aimed at first of all. Genscher closed his official visit on Friday evening as the guest of the Hungarian foreign minister at a dinner. He returns to the Federal Republic on Saturday morning.

Puja Sees Off Genscher 27 Nov

LD271128 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 27 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 27 (MTI) -- Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany left Budapest on Saturday morning. He paid an official visit to Hungary on the invitation of Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja. At Ferihegy Airport Minister Genscher and his suite were seen off by Minister Puja. Present were Peter Kovari, Hungary's ambassador to the FRG, and Norman Dencker, the FRG's ambassador to Hungary.

INTERIOR MINISTER RETURNS FROM NICARAGUA, CUBA

LD291120 Budapest MTI in English 1026 GMT 29 Nov.82

[Text] Budapest, November 29 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Ministry of the Interior, headed by Istvan Horvath, minister of home affairs, returned Sunday from an official, friendship visit paid to Nicaragua on the invitation of Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the political committee of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and minister of interior. The Hungarian minister of home affairs stopped in Havana and held talks with Ramiro Valdes Menendez, vice-president of the Cuban Council of State and minister of the interior.

327 RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT 29 NOVEMBER

LD201828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] In view of further substantial progress in the process of the stabilization of social life and of the improvement in the level of security and public order in the country recently, the internment of 327 persons has been lifted on the basis of a decision by the minister of internal affairs.

GOVERNMENT-EPISCOPATE MEETING ON SITUATION

LD292212 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2120 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] A joint meeting of representatives of the government and of the Episcopate has taken place. They discussed the situation in the country, and the government side presented the state authorities' plans for the nearest future. Organizational matters related to next year's visit of Pope John Paul II were examined. The meeting discussed the possibility of reviving the activities of the Catholic intelligentsia clubs.

GLEMP HOMILY ON CONFLICTS OF CONSCIENCE REPORTED

LD291728 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Last Saturday, 27 November, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, carried out the laying of the corner stone in the foundations of a shrine built (?at the behest) of the most holy virgin Mary, the mother of the church, in the Warsaw district of Mokotow.

During the holy Mass the primate delivered a homily in which he referred to the words St Peter uttered following the miraculous healing of a sick man, addressed to the people who observed this miracle: Do you know what force healed this man? The force of Jesus Christ.

The primate of Poland also spoke of one of the fundamental principles of social life: mutual respect which precludes all prejudice and hatred.

It is difficult today to [words indistinct] the ideals contained in the teaching revealed by Jesus Christ and proclaimed by the church. We often fall into a conflict with our conscience.

It is not easy to bring up young people. There are three primary environments which shape education: the family, the church and the school. Although upbringing can proceed without conflicts within the home and although the teaching in church is uniform, in schools there often arises a very sharp conflict of conscience. Probably no other generation has lived through so many conflicts as are being lived through by our generation. On the one hand there exists a public need for respect of tradition, for love of one's own convictions: on the other hand there are certain exigencies, guidelines and requirements that are placed before us by public offices. This is why a conflict of conscience arises. How many people break down, lose heart; how many human conflicts arise in this context, for even the man with the best will can easily be accused of having betrayed his ideals, of having departed from principles. It is so easy to sow the (?seeds) of discord among people. Referring to the name of the most holy virgin Mary, the mother of the church, to whom the new church is dedicated, the primate expressed the hope that she will show the holy father the way to his native land in the year of the 600th anniversary of the jubilee of Jasna Gora.

COUNCIL MEETS UNION FOUNDING COMMITTEES

LD292310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Social Consultative Council set up by the Council of State held a meeting today with representatives of the founding committees of new trade unions already registered or being organized in 80 factories in all voivodships. Information and views were exchanged on progress and difficulties on the road to the renewal of the trade union movement. This process is developing slowly and with varied intensity in different places. Almost 15,000 founding committees are already active in approximately 37 percent of the units where trade unions are able to operate. Applications for registration in small and medium-sized factories predominate.

RZECZPOSPOLITA CITED ON PRON 'APPEAL' FOR ACCORD

LD261910 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 26 Nov -- "The appeal by representatives of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) is fully convergent with the stand and aims of the state authorities," wrote RZECZPOSPOLITA today.

"Actions of the state authorities over the whole past year most clearly proved that martial law was a temporary necessity the country needed to exist, live and work normally. Martial law -- as it is becoming ever more noticeable -- was used by the authorities to create conditions necessary for ending it. This was refelcted in the work on the introduction of economic reform, in the preparation and adoption of significant legal acts setting up broad frames for the development of democracy, self-governance and law and order. Those actions are a basis today for getting the country out of the economic and political crisis," the daily observed.

"The suspension of martial law, however, is not only a legal act, a law which will remove restrictions introduced on December 13, 1981. The suspension of martial law requires certainty that symptoms of anarchy will not recur, that actions and aspirations which made the introduction of this law necessary a year ago will not happen again. Not only the authorities owe guarantees of liberties and normal life to their citizens, but also the society must draw all the conclusions from painful experiences of the past two years," RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote in conclusion.

PRON To Have Greater Influence

AU290932 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 82 p 2

[Jerzy Weber commentary: "An Important Step"]

[Text] The participation of the members of the commission that initiates the creation of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth in the [22 November] session of the government Presidium is a new and important political fact in our country's life. It is most probable that this participation has given birth to a new practice, which may exert an important influence on the process of changes in the country's system of government and on reforming the political system in Poland. It is worth stressing that the practice was in a way announced by the visit Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski paid to the headquarters of the Initiating Commission and by his meeting with Jan Dobraczynski, who is the commission's chairman.

The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which was set up in response to the July declaration of the party, the allied parties and the Catholic and Christian groups, is a social movement.

It is the contents of the declaration, and not the parties and organizations that signed it, that are the rallying point of the movement. Socialist Poland and the main issues of the present and future life of our people and state are this rallying point.

The place and role of the movement in our country's political system have been discussed for quite a time now. The view is slowly forging ahead that the movement should be a genuine social movement, one that creates various planes of dialogue between the power apparatus and the people and that stimulates the activities of the apparatus in line with social expectations and preferences and invigorates the social activities in line with the interests of the state and the people. It is easy to see that in this way the movement would be an important inspirer of political reforms, a crucial element of the democratization of government in our country and a factor in the basic changes in the relations between the power apparatus and citizens.

Whether the movement will develop in such a way will be primarily determined by the people who are helping to create it now and by those who will join it tomorrow. The road to the social credibility of the movement and to extending its influence and authority in social communities leads through programs, statutes and action methods.

However, there is much to do for the signatories of the July declaration, including the PZPR. Our party's political thought regards the representation of social forces as an important political partner in the socialist system of government, one which does not make running the government any easier, but which may greatly boost its efficiency. This was clearly expressed by the ninth party congress resolution. Our party believes that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which is a rallying point for representatives of various communities and views, which are united in their respect for the basic constitutional principles of our state, may represent a great national opportunity to accelerate national agreement, to promote a broad democratization of life in the country and to raise the rationality and effectiveness of the way in which the Poles organize themselves.

Opening the Monday session of the government Presidium, W. Jaruzelski said that the participation of members of the commission initiating the establishment of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth "constitutes a form of broad participation of active social forces in state life and is a democratic method of subjecting government work to their evaluation." This is a practical expression of the actual intention and expectations of the authorities in connection with the organization of the movement. Such intentions and expectations are distinctive features of not only the central authorities of the party and the state. The practice of the people's expanded participation in and control over the activities of state authorities "should," as W. Jaruzelski said, "become a rule of government."

DAILY ASSESSES ARMY IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

AU281828 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Nov 82 p 2

[Stanislaw Reperowicz article: "Following the Armed Forces Conference -- Ideology -- the Most Important Weapon" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Ideology has always been the Polish soldier's powerful weapon; it helped him win victories during World War II and then in defending the people's new authorities against reactionary and armed subversion. It was in fact this ideology that inspired the soldiers during the years of reconstruction and expansion of the country to face all situations where the greatest difficulties were concentrated and to lend their support to the builders of the national economy.

THE DECISIONS MADE ON 13 DECEMBER 1981 COULD ONLY HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED WITH THE HELP OF THE ARMED FORCES, WHICH WERE READY TO DEFEND THE NATION'S PARAMOUNT VALUES -- ITS INDEPENDENCE, ITS SOCIALIST STATUS, THE INVIOLABILITY OF ITS BORDERS AS WELL AS ITS WORK FOR PEACE AND CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES. THE ARMY'S IDEOLOGICAL STANCE HAS ALSO DETERMINED THE RESULTS OF THE PAST 11 MONTHS AND THE FRUITS OF THE IMMENSE TASK WHICH THE POLISH SOLDIER PERFORMED AT THIS TIME AND IS STILL PERFORMING.

We have published a PAP communique on page 1 about the fourth armed forces indeological conference. Here are the main points of this conference.

THE IMPOSITION OF MARTIAL LAW WAS THE ONLY CHANCE LEFT TO US WHICH CHECKED THE DISINTEGRATION OF THE SOCIALIST STATE AND PREVENTED CIVIL WAR AND WHICH CREATED THE CONDITIONS WHICH FACILITATED OUR OVERCOMING THE CRISIS.

The defeat of the antisocialist underground that took palce on 10 November determined the extent of the process affecting the mood of Polish society in the past 11 months. The ideological opponent achieved very little during the street incidents that he instigated earlier and it was for this reason that he tried to call a strike that also failed to measure up to expectations SINCE THE "WHO -- WHOM" DILEMMA WAS ACTUALLY SOLVED CONSIDERABLY EARLIER.

No longer is Poland troubled by the anarchy that was a constant threat to daily existence, that stopped production, relaxed social order, emboldened the criminal elements of society and brought the supply of food and communications to a standstill. Progress in production has come about, and it is a significant phenomenon considering the lack of raw materials imposed on our industry by the sanctions of capitalist countries. Antisocialist extremists have been deprived of the ability to exert influence on the development of the country. The economic reform, which creates prospects for healing the economy, is also being implemented. The party is being renewed....

A HUGE STEP HAS THEREFORE BEEN TAKEN ON THE ROAD TOWARD THE NORMALIZATION OF LIFE IN THE COUNTRY. BUT IT IS ONLY A STEP. Because normalization is not merely a process that develops at a rate that depends on objective prerequisites, but also on the endeavors of all Poles, we still have a considerable way to go before we finally overcome the crisis. And in addition, the antisocialist underground, which is financed by the West, continues its activities aimed at slowing our efforts.

The conference also discussed the rigor of martial law rules. They could with certainty be hardened. The Military Council for National Salvation acted with much deliberation. The work of the Sejm was not postponed nor was the work of any of the other legal authority organs delayed. Only the most essential restrictions were introduced, and these were tolerated in view of the conditions that caused their initial imposition.

It was precisely thanks to this circumspection in the application of martial law that we were able to achieve such total progress in the normalization of the situation due to the minimal friction between the authorities and the public. THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONFERENCE EXPRESSED THEIR RECOGNITION FOR ENDEAVORS OF THE MILITARY COUNCIL FOR NATIONAL SALVATION IN ITS ELABORATION OF A NATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

Martial law has brought thousands of soldiers to the front lines of the struggle for the normalization of affairs in the country. They perform the responsible roles of military commissars at work plants and also help with operational and inspection groups. They have close ties with the workers class in an area which is especially decisive for Poland's future in the production industry. In defense of the economy they must from time to time, however, make decisions that are not deemed popular.

THE DISCUSSION ALSO POINTED TO THE TASKS OF THE ARMED FORCES DURING THE PERIOD AFTER THE COUNTRY OVERCOMES THE CRISIS. Emphasis was placed on the need to maintain close bonds between the army and the workers class as well as on the importance of the armed forces' further support to the national economy. The significance of economic aid received from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries was also stressed. Regional military operational units play an important role in eradicating various anomalies in the economy, particularly in rural areas, since these units can establish contact with primary administrative cells and help heal the economy on the spot.

IT IS ALSO SAID THAT THERE IS AN ESSENTIAL NEED FOR IMPROVING THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND SHAPING THEIR CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE SPIRIT OF SOCIALISM. This was neglected until August 1980, which is why antisocialist propaganda was so easily accessible to young people. Such work should begin in elementary school. The kind of shortcomings that still exist can be observed in the case of draftees joining the army. Very many of them have a very slight knowledge of Poland, its history and current affairs. Hence the enormous significance of educational work among soldiers in the army. It is constantly necessary to improve the existing school system, raise the standard of programmed lessons and political information sessions as well as cultural and educational work, it was said. Union of Polish Socialist Youth organizations, which have a concentrated soldier membership, also have important tasks to perform in shaping the consciousness of military youth.

MUCH OF THE DISCUSSION CENTERED ON THE ISSUE OF THE PARTY AND ITS CURRENT ROLE IN SOCIETY. IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT THE PARTY IS GAINING STRENGTH. This is, however, a process that takes its course at various levels of intensity in various regions. The officers stressed that in many work plants they are witnesses to the rebuilding of the party's authority and the efforts of the party aktiv to deal with the needs of working people. EMPHASIS WAS PUT ON THE NEED FOR PARTY UNITY ON THE BASIS OF MARXIST-LENINIST PRINCIPLES AND THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF INCREASING OUR EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE NINTH PZPR PARTY PLENUM.

The party has maintained its leading role in the army. The best soldiers have always been accepted into the ranks of the PZPR. These requirements were then further extended.

THE PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES ARE UNDER THE WATCHFUL SUPERVISION OF THE ENTIRE SOCIETY AS THEY SERVE THE NATION. And although our soldiers have done so much for us in the recent past they must also perfect their activities. A man in uniform should above all be just and sensitive to human needs. Despite the great weight of duties he must carry, he must constantly work to broaden his own general and political knowledge as well as increase his ideological consciousness.

Apart from issues concerning the country's internal problems, much was said during the discussion about the military and political determinants of Poland's security in the light of the current international situation. This is above all characterized by the aggressive propaganda war which the United States has launched against us. The brutality with which the United States of America is attacking Poland exceeds all permissible limits between two states that maintain diplomatic relations with one another. The Washington administration is behaving cynically by assuming the guise of a friend of Poland while at the same time instituting economic sanctions aimed at bringing about a deterioration in the living conditions of the entire Polish nation.

THE CONFERENCE ALSO ANALYZED THE THREAT TO PEACE EMANATING FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE NATO COUNTRIES. The accession to power of the Christian democratic party in Bonn will have a certain influence on the change in the balance of forces in Europe as it will be more prone to give in to the pressure exerted by the United States and more weighted down by ties with West German revanchists and revisionists than was the former coalition. THE TIGHTENING OF THE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMY AND THE SOVIET ARMY AS WELL AS OTHER SOCIALIST ARMIES TO DEFEND THE PEACE THAT HAS BEEN THREATENED IS ASSUMING GREATER AND GREATER SIGNIFICANCE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ADOPTS 1983 CENTRAL PLAN

AU291612 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27/28 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

PAP report: "The Council of Ministers at Work -- the 1983 Central Plan"]

[Text] The Government Press Bureau reports: The Council of Ministers examined and adopted the 1983 central annual plan on 26 November.

The plan adopted by the Council of Ministers details the decisions of the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85, which had been discussed by the 10th Central Committee plenum and upon which society had been extensively consulted.

The consolidation and development of the positive trends in production were adopted as the basic aim of the plan for 1983. This should make it possible to restore the overall fiscal-market equilibrium, to check slumps in the real incomes in the national economy and in housing construction, to ensure conditions for increasing this construction and to sort out the situation in the balance of payments and in the investment program.

It is assumed that industrial production will increase about 4 percent in 1983 as compared with 1982. The level of coal production should become stabilized, but the production of the basic raw materials for industry will increase.

Structural changes will be initiated in industry to better adapt production efforts to meeting the needs stemming from the implementation of the priority socioeconomic aims. Changes in the structure of production will be dictated by the priorities of the chemical industry, whose production should increase almost 7 percent; the timber and pulp industry, whose production will increase almost 9 percent; and the light industry, whose production will increase 5.5 percent. The production of machines and installations for agriculture will be accelerated to increase 15.6 percent.

Agricultural development is the basic task of the 1983 central annual plan. It is expected that overall farm production will increase 1.5-2.4 percent. If the weather is good, farm produce yields should be larger. This would create conditions for increasing livestock breeding in the coming years. However, we should expect that in 1983 livestock breeding and animal procurement will slump to some extent. The government is taking and will take effective measures to prevent this.

Increasing transportation difficulties may hinder the positive trends in the economy, and this is why the plan provides for certain priorities for the development of rail and road transportation.

It is estimated that the actual national income will increase 2-2.5 percent in 1983 compared with 1982.

In line with the assumptions of the plan, there will be significant improvements in the supplies of goods to the market. Calculated in current prices, these supplies will increase 8-9 percent.

In order to achieve the basic social aims listed by the central annual plan, the Council of Ministers adopted six operational programs to cover public road and rail transportation; supplies of machines, installations and spare parts for farming and food industry; supplies of pharmaceutical, sanitary and medical products and equipment for the health care service; the production of knitwear for youngsters and children up to 15; supplies of footwear for the population; and supplies of protective clothing and personal work safety devices.

The volume of foreign trade should increase over 11 percent. It is especially trade with the socialist countries that will be further invigorated.

Investment expenditure in the national economy will amount to Z960 billion, which is equivalent to a 1-percent increase compared with this year's investment spending. The Council of Ministers has listed the central investment projects that will be implemented in 1983. Housing construction, the food economy and the fuel-energy industry have been classified as the main sectors of investments. Some Z280 billion will be spent on housing construction. This is about one-third of all investment outlays.

The government agreed that the present planned tasks are minimum tasks. The Council of Ministers has defined the economic devices for regulating the implementation of the plan. The present corrections to the mechanisms of the economic reform should help overfulfill the central annual plan tasks. The government has enjoined the ministers to work out detailed action programs to ensure that the central annual plan is implemented. The government's plan will be submitted to the Sejm soon.

State Budget

The Council of Ministers examined and adopted the draft state budget and the 1983 balance of payments as proposed by the minister of finance. It also examined and adopted the draft loan plan and the balance sheet of the population's cash incomes and expenditures as proposed by the chairman of the Polish National Bank.

The discussion on the drafts demonstrated that the price reform introduced at the beginning of 1982 and the changes in the functioning of the economy had made it possible to rectify the fiscal situation of most socialized enterprises. Whereas their incomes were Z177 billion lower than their costs in 1981, they will make about Z1.3 billion in profits in 1982. Part of these profits will be contributed to the state budget to increase the budget income. However, this will not be enough to balance the budget because its expenditure on social insurance, especially on partially financing the compensation for increased prices and on education, health and culture, has increased.

As a result, the state budget will show a deficit of Z240 billion this year.

The assumptions for 1983 provide for reducing the budget deficit to about Z176 billion because budgetary incomes are to amount to just over Z2.48 trillion, an increase of 11.8 percent, while expenditure is to increase 7.3 percent.

This gradual elimination of the budget deficit and halting inflationary tendencies will call not only for achieving the planned industrial production, but above all for improving this production's effectiveness and for the continued process of streamlining various structures, including the supply price structure.

The planned increase in 1983 of budgetary incomes is to be achieved under the conditions of a relaxed income taxation imposed on socialized enterprises and of extended investment concessions, including the modified system of charges in favor of the state industrial stimulation fund.

Reduced expenditures do not apply to social, educational and upbringing policy and to higher schools, culture and art. These expenditures are higher by as much as 14 percent. The expenditures on agricultural services -- on the conservation of land-improvement installations, veterinary services and the maintenance of farm services -- are also higher by as much as 11 percent.

Many sectors financed by the budget will have to reduce their purchases of materials and services by 5 percent. This is a conservation measure aimed at leaving more goods in the market for the population to buy.

The expenditure to maintain state administration, the judicial system, national defense and public security shapes up differently than the expenditure in the social and cultural fields: Its tendency to increase is much less intense.

The draft state budget was drawn up on the assumption that social insurance contributions will increase from 33 to 43 percent of remuneration for work in socialized economic units. In line with the government drafts submitted to the Sejm, this will provide resources to initiate the elimination of the old fund for pensions and annuities, the increases in war disability pensions and the promotion of the next stage of the reform of family allowances.

Balance of Payments and Loan Plan

The Council of Ministers also examined and approved the draft balance of payments proposed by the minister of finance. This draft is to be submitted to the Sejm for the first time. The implementation of the draft is expected to guarantee a better supply of raw and other materials in order to promote production in factories.

The loan plan defines the volume of the loans that the banks will be able to give the units of the socialized economy, the nonsocialized economy and the population.

Because of the need to curb inflation, the increase in bank loans in 1983 will be relatively small, which means the enterprises will have to meet most of their current and development expenditures connected with amassing the necessary stocks and with investments with their own resources.

The banks' loan policy will seek to increase the effectiveness of the economic management of enterprise and to counter negative features in the economy. The banks will give priority to the enterprises that promote production and provide the most sought-after services to meet the needs of the market and export.

The Population's Incomes and Expenditures

According to the balance sheet of the population's incomes and expenditures in 1983, the incomes -- especially those from wages and social allowances -- will continue to increase, but the pace of their increases will be slower than in 1982 in order to protect the real value of money. Increases in wages must be matched by increases in the supply of goods and services.

The implementation of the assumptions governing the population's cash incomes and expenditures should produce further progress in achieving the overall equilibrium of the market and a very moderate increase in prices. However, this calls for the necessary action to ensure the full implementation of the planned supply of goods and services and for restoring the right relations between wage and increases and productivty increases.

The draft state budget and balance of payments for 1983 and the draft loan plan and the balance sheet of the population's cash incomes and expenditures will be submitted to the Sejm.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES SEJM FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

AU291538 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Nov 82 p 7

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the 24 November meeting of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee in Warsaw]

[Text] PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski made a speech during the committee meeting. He recalled the international situation in which the Rapacki Plan had been made and said that cold-war circles, aiming to further exploit military potential as a political tool against the socialist countries, started at that time to impose military ideas which were exceptionally threatening to peace, which had not yet been firmly set, and which envisaged the use of nuclear weapons in Europe. It was not only the socialist countries that observed that the nuclear threat could escalate, but realistic circles in the West as well. Thus, the Polish initiative was not lost in a vacuum; it met people's expectations halfway.

The minister also recalled that the stance of the chief NATO states has unfortunately remained decidedly negative despite the fact that the Polish plan met with the approval of a large section of society in the West and that many well-known and eminent persons expressed interest in it.

The main argument put forward by the opponents of this plan, an argument that had no justification in facts, was that the creation of a nuclear-free zone would change the balance of forces in Europe to the disadvantage of NATO. The minister stressed that a lack of political imagination made it impossible to make the most of the great chance that existed for removing nuclear weapons from Europe. It is a matter of deep concern today that the requirement to free Europe of nuclear weapons has not only retained all of its topicality, but has become a task of the utmost importance. The Rapacki Plan has gone down forever in the history of Poland's peaceful efforts and international activity as well as international relations.

Stefan Olszowski devoted a great deal of attention to evaluating the current situation in the world, a situation characterized by a serious growth in tension, especially in East-West relations. He said that our particular concern is caused by the considerable growth of the nuclear threat stemming from attempts made by the West to upset the existing balance of power both on a world scale, between the United States and the Soviet Union, and on a European scale, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The arms race is meant to be the chief instrument for this purpose. Various concepts for nuclear war in Europe are being weighed beyond the Atlantic.

An integral part of the concept of nuclear war in Europe is the decision to deploy several hundred nuclear missiles of a new generation. We as a European country have the full right and even the duty to firmly say "no" to these plans. European public opinion feels the same way, and this is evidenced by the activities for peace and the antinuclear movements in many countries. Right now a particular important matter is to halt the nuclear arms race, to put an end to all concepts and doctrines based on the idea of nuclear aggression and thus to avert the threat of a cataclysm whose effects are unimaginable.

As a nonnuclear state, Poland will do everything on its part to avert this threat, the minister stressed. However, what is needed first of all is a firm will by the nuclear powers to act in this direction. Such a stance has been professed by the USSR since the beginning of the nuclear era. The USSR has always actively opposed any use of nuclear weapons and has always sought ways of eliminating them completely.

This has been confirmed by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, who said at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenary session that the Soviet Union supports "the quest for solutions to the most complex problems, acceptable to both sides, especially to the problem of halting the arms race both in nuclear and conventional weapons." Unfortunately, the other big nuclear power has not displayed a similar readiness. The U.S. President's 23 November speech also does not forecast any change for the better. Particularly ominous is the plan, announced on 22 November, to build a system of new MX missiles whose range covers the world and which are equipped with multiple nuclear warheads. This plan can only cause the arms race to spiral upwards, the Polish minister stressed.

He went on to say that Poland supports the Soviet stance adopted at the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear reduction and restrictions in Europe. Nevertheless, the successful conclusion of these talks depends on the other partner's accepting the principles of equality and equal security by both sides as a basic guideline. Speaking about the Vienna negotiations, the minister said that the socialist countries are ready on their part to step up work on preparing the text of an agreement. The draft formulated in February 1982 by Poland, also on behalf of the USSR, the GDR and the CSSR, is a good starting point for such an agreement. Poland has also been actively seeking solutions to numerous important disarmament problems together with its allies on the Geneva Disarmament Committee. Our stance on these and other problems has been comprehensively expressed in the communique of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee which took place in Moscow a month ago.

The minister drew attention to the fact that it would be a great step forward in reducing the nuclear threat if the remaining nuclear powers followed the USSR's example and made a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. This was done in the name of the Soviet state by the recently departed eminent head of state of the 20th century, Leonid Brezhnev, in his message to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. This message has become an important feature of L. Brezhnev's rich achievements in the work of strengthening international peace and security.

The exceptional dedication and profound nature of Comrade Brezhnev's peace initiatives has left a permanent trace in the hearts and minds of progressive mankind. The formation of attitudes, the development and strengthening of the detente process, the great and deeply humanitarian peace program which was adopted at the 24th CPSU Congress and expanded at the 25th congress which is full of concern for the safe future of the world, and the recent initiatives put forward at the 26th congress are all universally linked with his name. For us Poles, the memory of L. Brezhnev, a great friend and someone who had a deep understanding of Poland and its problems, is also closely linked with the strengthening of internationalist cooperation and friendship between Poland and the USSR.

Referring to the Madrid meeting of representatives from nations who have signed the CSCE Final Act, the minister said that it is not Poland's fault that this meeting has found itself in a difficult situation. However, we still believe, he said, that commonsense and a feeling of political realism will prevail in Madrid in the end and that partnerlike, honest relations will be restored. Joint, international interest demand this. Society expects constructive solutions from the meeting, especially a decision to convene a conference on the building of confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe. S. Olszowski said that the Polish delegation in Madrid is ready to give the current round of talks a decisive impulse which could achieve important and lasting results and thus guarantee the correct continuation of the CSCE process.

S. Olszowski stressed that Polish foreign policy continues to concentrate efforts on creating the right domestic conditions for overcoming the crisis. With this policy, we still desire to preserve our open approach to the development of relations with all states. We firmly reject the use of the so-called Polish card in the policy of other states. We oppose any attempt to exert political pressure on us and we oppose the use of economic discrimination. These measures, and we consider the withdrawal of the most-favored nation status from Poland by the United States to be such a measure, harm not only Poland. They also lash out at the international political and economic order, which is the joint commodity of all nations, and undermine mutual trust. Lasting peace is the supreme value for Poland, which experienced World War II so severely. We will defend this value with the utmost determination, the minister stressed.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S COUNCILS COMMISSION

LD292120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] The first meeting of the Council of State Commission for People's Council Affairs met today in a very enlarged body. In addition to members of the Council of State, representatives of the political parties, central administrative bodies, scholars and people's councils activists attended.

The very urgent tasks facing the commission are dictated by the unprecedented scale of political and social transformations, the anticipated coming into force of a new bill on people's councils and local government, the economic reform and the forthcoming elections to the councils. The debate dealt with the consolidation of the position and prestige, forms and methods of activities of the councillors. The people's councils should become the driving force in putting the economic reform into effect.

Reference was also made to the tasks of the councils during the winter. Taking the floor at the end of the meeting, the chairman of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, said that the progressing normalization of social life allows essential changes in the discharge of power in the state.

Speaking generally, this situation is beneficial; however, statements from many citizens who are guided by the best intentions, show that they are expecting changes not only in their emotions and fears. These fears can only be dispersed by day-to-day order and calm, and effective prevention of everything that can strike a blow at the interests of broad masses of the public.

Henryk Jablonski emphasized that strengthening the role of the people's council, strengthening their position in the system of the state authorities and increasing their competence, spheres of activities, independence and self-governing status constitute one of the fundamental elements in the process of political change taking place in our country. These changes are not of an opportunist nature but they are permanent. Their consistent implementation in daily practice is of great political significance. This issue affects the credibility of the resolution of the ninth party congress and of ZSL and SD congresses.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION HEAD

LD291916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski today received Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic [SDPRL]. During the meeting, the chairman of the association informed the PZPR Central Committee first secretary about the organizational development of the SDPRL, the political content of the current activities of the main board, and its creative clubs and branches.

He conveyed to Wojciech Jaruzelski an invitation issued by the SDPRL authorities to visit the House of Journalists and meet the aktiv of the association.

Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed the current political situation in the country, which demands that journalists inform the public in a particularly conscientious manner, create purposeful journalism and know and understand the intentions of the leadership of the party and the government.

The SDPRL has a significant role to play in enriching the awareness and activeness of the public in the development of the socialist democracy, and in the implementation of the interests of the socialist state in the creation of national accord.

MILITARY OPERATIONAL GROUPS SENT TO TOWNS

AU262014 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 82 p 1

[PAP report: "Local Operational Groups Back in Rural Parishes and Towns in Line With the Population's Demands"]

[Text] In order to control and define the nature and scope of the recent changes in the performance of the basic local bodies of state administration and the local economic bodies and in order to meet the numerous demands of the population, the chairman [W. Jaruzelski] of the Military Council of National Salvation has decided to introduce military local operational groups into most rural parishes and towns as of 23 November for a while.

The main tasks of these groups is to verify the implementation of their proposals and recommendations made during their previous period of activity. Implementing their tasks, the groups will also focus their attention on control checks on the implementation of the decisions of the defense committees, including the struggle against all features of evil and the preparations for the winter, especially in the area of supplies for the population, the food and communal economy and housing construction.

The local operational groups will closely cooperate with the PZPR local organizations, sister political parties, the people's councils, social organizations and workers aktivs in implementing their tasks.

As necessary, the groups will include specialists from various sectors of the economy and state administration.

MAGAZINE REPORTS RADIO RECEPTION FINDINGS

LD292116 Warsaw ANTENA in Polish 22 Nov 82 p 3

[Stefan Szostkiewicz article: "A Radio in Every House?"]

[Summary] According to data published by the statistical annual, we can work out that in 1980, when the data was collated, 76 percent of households had a radio receiver and 70 percent had a television set. The above figures do not include receivers without a license, particularly small transistor radios. If we want to know how popular it is to listen to the radio in Poland we have to consult the results of research carried out by the public opinion research institute, which examined the availability of radio to persons over 15 years of age.

According to this research, 90 percent of Poles declared they had the facilities to listen to the radio in their homes. The accessibility of radio does not mean that people can listen to all the programs that are broadcast.

If by accessibility of radio we understand the capability of receiving all four Warsaw radio programs -- without considering Radio Polonia programs -- then it transpires that only 46 percent of the population has such access to radio. There are two reasons for this: shortage of receivers with full range of wave bands and also the poor technical condition of receivers and their location. According to the research, 99 percent of receivers can receive long and medium wave broadcasts, 90 percent short wave, and 73 percent have the facility to receive VHF. Taking into consideration the technical condition of the equipment and its deployment, one can produce the following table for reception capabilities:

Warsaw Radio Programs	Fair or Better Reception	Nil Reception
First Program	88 percent	11 percent
Second Program	82 percent	11 percent
Third Program	58 percent	31 percent
Fourth Program	50 percent	36 percent

It transpires from the above that VHF programs can only be received by 50 percent of the adult population in Poland. It is also worth adding that only nine percent of listeners have stereo radio receivers.

Despite the optimistic indices showing general accessibility of radio, the research on reception of particular programs shows that there are still considerable shortcomings, particularly as regards the reception of VHF programs.

WARSAW REPORTS FAILED 27 NOV HIJACK ATTEMPT

LD291910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] In the evening of the day before yesterday, an attempt was made to hijack a Hungarian Malev Airlines TU-154 aircraft from Warsaw International Airport. The hijacker was overpowered and detained by flight security protection personnel in the metropolitan command of the Citizens' Militia. In the course of the action no one was injured. The perpetrator of the crime proved to be Dariusz S., a resident of Olsztyn. An investigation is being conducted into the case under the supervision of the prosecutor's office.

REGRET EXPRESSED OVER REAGAN'S MX DECISION

LD252006 Warsaw PAP in English 1442 GMT 25 Nov 82

["'New Opening' by President Reagan" by PAP commentator Andrzeu Rayzacher -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov -- The grand TV speech by President Ronald Reagan on arms and disarmament was announced as a symptom of new opening towards the Soviet Union after Yuriy Andropov took the post of the CPSU CC general secretary. Even the most thorough study of the text of this address does not permit to discover any such "symptoms", and if the President wanted to manifest anything, it was, undoubtedly, only that he still followed the course of intensive armaments and speaking with the language of strength to the other super power. It is a great pity, for it was generally believed that, in fact, an opportunity arose to begin a real dialogue on the most important question for the whole world: how to prevent the threat of nuclear holocaust.

To make such a dialogue easier, the President could have put off, for example, announcement of his programme to deploy the MX missiles in superhead silos. He did otherwise.

Ronald Reagan proclaimed that one of the aims of his presidency was to gain a nuclear edge over the USSR. To achieve this, he decided to introduce typical first strike weapons to the U.S. nuclear arsenal.

In conclusion, the commentator suggests a compromise on both platforms of Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the U.S. on reduction of strategic and Eurostrategic potentials of both great powers. The U.S. should also follow the USSR's example and state that it would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is a pity that President Reagan did not do this in his TV address. He missed a good occasion.

CZYREK AFFIRMS POLAND'S EASTERN, WESTERN POLICY

AU261524 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Current Issues of the International Situation -- "PZPR Central Committee Lecturers in Session" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The 22 November session of the PZPR Central Committee lecturers discussed current issues of the international situation. Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, supplied the necessary information.

Describing the present phase of the international situation, J. Czyrek said that its distinctive feature was an acute struggle between tendencies toward detente and cooperation and toward the policy of confrontation, which is the dominant element of the activities of world imperialism. As practiced by the U.S. Administration and a number of Western states, this policy is characterized by the effort to make confrontation worldwide, to achieve military superiority and to act from positions of strength. This policy, the attempts by the United States to dictate to the Western countries what to do in politics and economics, and the efforts to turn primitive anticommunism into a criterion of international relations have produced the most acute aggravation of relations with the East since the war and have brought about acute contradictions and controversies within the Western alliance and its relations with Third World countries.

THE CONSISTENT PEACE POLICY OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND THESE AGGRAVATING CONTRADICTIONS HAVE CAST DOUBTS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY. THIS IS OBVIOUS IN THE ARMAMENT CHALLENGE, THE POLICY OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS OR THE FIASCO OF DESIGNS TO TRIGGER A CONFRONTATION IN POLAND. Moreover, this is reflected in a certain increase in the tendencies for coexistence, which are visible in the West and which give grounds for guarded optimism. The presence of many statesmen at Leonid Brezhnev's funeral in Moscow is one manifestation of such tendencies.

These tendencies in the international situation, the ineffectiveness of the policy of strength, and attempts to "play the Polish card" or isolate our country are confirmation that the attitude of Western imperialism toward Poland is purely exploitative. At the same time, they confirm the obvious fact that the development of the policy of detente, security and international cooperation is an important issue for our national interests. Poland will continue to contribute to the policy of shaping the present world on the basis of detente, security and international cooperation and to normalize its internal situation. However, our internal policy measures are in no way results of the West's pressure, J. Czyrek stressed.

WE ARE MOTIVATED BY OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS AND BY OUR EVALUATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY'S SITUATION. WE WILL CONTINUE MOST VIGOROUSLY ALL ACTIONS TAKEN BY THE WEST AGAINST OUR NATIONAL INTERESTS. WE WILL STRENGTHEN OUR ALLINACE WITH THE USSR AND THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, OUR RELATIONS WITH WHICH ARE OF BASIC IMPORTANCE FOR US IN EVERY WAY, INCLUDING OUR EFFORTS TO OVERCOME OUR ECONOMIC CRISIS. At the same time, we will continue to search for ways to develop relations with all the Western countries that follow realistic policies and mutually advantageous relations with the Third World countries.

Replying to many questions from the floor, J. Czyrek described in detail many problems of the international situation.

Referring to a visible increase in the public interest in issues of the international situation and Polish foreign policy, which is a result of the progressive normalization in Poland and of other phenomena, J. Czyrek stressed the importance of the efforts to promote a broad public understanding for the close relation between our affairs and international issues. POLAND'S PLACE IN THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD AND ITS ROLE IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA ARE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE YALTA-POTSDAM PEACE ORDER, ANY VIOLATION OF WHICH IS AGAINST THE POLISH REASON OF STATE. That is why it is so important to promote the awareness that attacks aimed at weakening Poland's position in the world are made in a climate of confrontation, and that this position increases and gains strength in an atmosphere of detente and consolidation of security and in the development of peaceful international cooperation.

WARSAW DAILY CONTRASTS ANDROPOV, REAGAN SPEECHES

AU261410 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24 Nov 82 p 1

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "Equality and Reciprocity"]

[Text] All events that have a direct impact on East-West relations are observed with the utmost attention. Yuriy Andropov's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum was such an event. The most important thing in it was the stress on the continuity of foreign policy as a prerequisite for peace and calm. Stress was also placed on efforts to strengthen the socialist community and to improve relations. Y. Andropov spoke in this context of mutual goodwill, respect for just interests and common concern for the good of socialism and peace. He also referred to the PRC, the great neighbor of the Soviet Union, stressing the need to overcome prejudices and inertia and to look forward to the future.

The new leader of the CPSU is convinced that detente was not an accidental episode in mankind's difficult history. He added that "everyone is interested in preserving peace and detente." The Soviet Union will not agree to any initial conditions, such as those suggested by Secretary of State George Shultz not so long ago. Nor does it have to change its policy toward the United States because it did not introduce sanctions, did not renege on accords and agreements it had signed, and did not interrupt the talks that had begun. However, this does not mean that problems will disappear by themselves. Serious talks, especially those to halt the arms race, are necessary.

The Soviet Union does not intend to disarm itself unilaterally, nor does it demand that the West should disarm unilaterally. The following formula produced by Y. Andropov is the key to negotiations and accords: "We are for equality, for taking into account the interests of the two sides and for an honest agreement."

However, the views of Y. Andropov and R. Reagan clashed on the same day. Whereas Y. Andropov said that he rejected the viewpoint of those who are trying to convince people that the the strength and weapons determine and will always determine everything, R. Reagan declared in his TV speech that "we still need weapons to prevent war.

As if to confirm his words the U.S. President linked the offer to exchange information with the Soviet Union about nuclear weapons to the decision to deploy new MX missiles in Wyoming. It is true that the White House is searching for ways to reduce the risk of an accidental outbreak of nuclear war by improving the "Hot Line" with the Kremlin. But, at the same time, it is continuing the policy of fait accompli in strategic and Eurostrategic armaments.

This is an extremely risky approach to the problem of peace and war, which is a key problem of our times. It is impossible to change the balance of power in the world by fait accompli. This is an illusion, and the sooner it is abandoned the better.

The equality of strength and of security remains the foundation of realistic agreements between the two powers. The recognition of these principles by the two partners may determine the fate of peace.

JARUZELSKI CONGRATULATES SFRY ON NATIONAL DAY

LD282122 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 28 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 28 Nov -- In connection with the public days of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, due November 29 and 30, Poland's PUWP first secretary and prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, sent congratulatory messages to President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Mitja Ribicic and President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc.

President of Poland's Council of State Henryk Jabolonski sent a similar message to the president of the Presidium of the republic, Petar Stambolic, on the same occasion.

In his message to Mitja Ribic, Gen. Jaruzelski said: "The traditional Polish-Yugoslav friendship and the cooperation between our parties, states and nations well serve the interests of Poland and Yugoslavia. I would like to once again voice the conviction that we will continue to strengthen and consolidate these values for the common good and for the benefit of the causes of peace and socialism."

BRIEFS

SIWAK ON PRICES, SUPPLIES -- Politburo member Albin Siwak has met activists from the Siedlce industrial enterprises. The meeting drew attention to the need to normalize the pricing policy, to liquidate speculation and to provide better supplies for the working man, including shoes and warm clothes, before the coming winter. Problems related to the economic reform, wages policy and housing were also dealt with. The need to step up party discipline has been underscored. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Nov 82 LD]

DOCUMENTS SIGNED ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO FAR EAST

Joint Declaration With Indonesia

AU292019 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Nov 82 p 2

[Joint Romanian-Indonesian declaration on the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu to Indonesia 22-24 November]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official friendship visit to the Republic of Indonesia from 22 to 24 November 1982 at the invitation of President Suharto and Mrs Suharto. The high-ranking Romanian guests were accompanied on the visit by Comrades Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the government, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was awarded the "Indonesia Star" order by President Suharto and Comrade Elena Ceausescu received the "Mahaputera" Award. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, presented the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class with sash to President of the Republic of Indonesia Suharto and the Tudor Vladimirescu Order first class to Mrs Suharto.

During the visit to Indonesia, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu met with Adam Malik, vice president of the republic, and his wife and participated in an official ceremony organized in their honor by the governor of Jakarta. Likewise, the presdient of Romania laid a wreath at the Kalibata Heroes Cemetery. The high-ranking Romanian guests were warmly received everywhere by the government and people of Indonesia as an expression of the sentiments of friendship and mutual esteem existing between the two countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialsit Republic of Romania, had official talks with Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia. The talks were attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government. Concurrent, separate talks were also held on political and economic problems of mutual interest between ministers and other officials of the two countries. The working groups that discussed economic matters were led by Comrade Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, and Prof Dr Wijoyo Nitisastro, coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry in the Indonesian Government. The working groups that discussed political matters were led by Comrade Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

At the official talks held at Merdeka Palace, the two heads of state discussed a large number of problems of mutual interest. They briefed each other on topical concerns and targets of their countries in the field of socioeocnomic development, examined the current stage and future prospects of Romanian-Indonesian relations and exchanged detailed and constructive views on key issues of contemporary international affairs. The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, mutual respect and sincerity, thus making a decisive contribution to deepening understanding between the two countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Suharto expressed satisfaction at the upward course of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in various fields of mutual interest and their cooperation at the international level. In this respect, the two sides pointed out the importance of the current summit dialogue, which gives new dimensions to the mutually advantagious cooperation between their countries, and agreed to further promote direct Romanian-Indonesian contacts.

The two presidents agreed that possibilities exist to consolidate and expand relations between the two countries, particularly in the economic field, and stressed that action should be taken along these lines, in a balanced way and to the mutual advantage of Romania and Indonesia. In this respect, they agreed to intensify in the future bilateral economic cooperation, particularly in mining, machine building, transportation, agriculture and wood processing. The two presidents decided to set up a joint intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation and for developing trade exchanges.

A long-term agreement on economic and scientific-technical cooperation was signed during the visit. The two sides agreed to make further efforts to accelerate negotiations on concluding other bilateral documents, particularly the agreement on avoiding double taxation and the agreement on mutually guaranteeing investments. They also agreed to accelerate negotiations on certain concrete projects of economic cooperation, particularly in agriculture, livestock and forestry. At the same time, the two sides will encourage direct contacts between specialized enterprises and organizations in Romania and Indonesia active in the trade, financial, economic and technical fields.

Pointing out with satisfaction the good relations between the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia and between youth organizations in the two countries, both presidents expressed the conviction that these relations contribute to the overall development of Romanian-Indonesian cooperation. They also agreed to stimulate in the future cooperation in science, culture and other fields of mutual interest.

Discussing key issues of the contemporary world, the two presidents express profound concern over the aggravation of the international situation, mainly due to the lack of significant progress in the efforts to politically resolve conflicts in various parts of the world, the widening of the gap between developing and developed countries, and the ever more evident trends to resort to force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states.

Stressing the important duty of all nations to take energetic action, in close unity and in a spirit of great responsibility, to halt the worsening of international affairs, the two presidents pointed out the need to strictly observe in the relations between states the principles of full equality of rights, respect for the national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and social system of each state, noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries and nonuse of force or the threat of force. They reiterated the conviction that only thus can one develop normal relations between states and ensure peaceful coexistence among nations. Likewise, the heads of state of Romania and Indonesia again pointed out that all differences among states can and must be settled through peaceful means and negotiations alone.

The two presidents spoke out for strengthening the role of the United Nations in the international sphere, particularly by increasing its contribution to resolving differences among states, for adapting the world organization to the realities of the contemporary world and for democratizing the overall relations among states.

At the same time the two presidents deemed it necessary for the developing, nonaligned, small and medium-sized countries to play an ever more important role in the international sphere. In this respect, the presidents of Romania and Indonesia pointed out the importance of the activity carried out by nonaligned states in the struggle to observe independence and maintain peace in the world. In this respect, they also stressed the importance of consolidating the solidarity and unity of action of nonaligned and developing countries in their common efforts to establish a more just and equitable world, and expressed the hope that the next meeting of heads of state and government of nonaligned countries, due to take place in March 1983 in New Delhi, will contribute to resolving the complex problems facing contemporary mankind.

The two presidents reiterated the determineation to devote their energy to settle two of the most important problems facing mankind today: the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and equity for developing countries in world economic relations. They stressed the need to adopt urgent measures to halt the arms race and bring about overall and complete disarmament under efficient international control, and pointed out the imperative need for nuclear disarmament. Emphasizing the close interdependence between disarmament and development, the two heads of state stressed that the disarmament process can release important material and human resources which could be used to substantially reduce poverty and hunger in the world and to accelerate the socioeconomic development of all states, particularly of developing countries, which would have a positive impact upon the entire world economy.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Suharto pointed out the serious consequences of the current world economic crisis for all states, particularly the developing ones, and expressed particular concern over the deterioration of the framework of international economic cooperation, the accentuation of protectionist measures, the significant narrowing of the access of developing countries to world markets, financial resources and advanced technologies. The phenomena exert a negative influence primarily upon the economies of developing countries and also contribute to the deterioration of worldwide political and economic stability. The two sides advocate immediate global negotiations as a means to make efficient progress along the road of establishing a new international economic order, a major imperative requirement of the contemporary world. At the same time the president of Romania and Indonesia assessed that in the current international circumstances, it is necessary now more than ever to consolidate solidarity and intensify cooperation among developing countries. To efficiently attain this goal, the two heads of state highlighted the importance of implementing the action program on economic cooperation among developing countries and harmonizing the positions of developing countries in the talks with the developed ones concerning the establishment of a new international economic order.

Reviewing events in Southeast Asia, the two sides expressed the hope that a political solution will be urgently found for the current situation in Kampuchea in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of that country's people.

The two presidents reiterated the conviction that the establishment of an overall just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on Israel's total withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent national state. The presidents of the two countries stressed that the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must participate in negotiations to establish an overall and just peace in that area.

Recalling that their countries firmly condemned Israel's aggressive military actions against Lebanon and the Palestinian population living in that country, the two heads of state emphasized that it is now essential to take resolute action to bring about the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

Expressing concern over the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran, the two presidents spoke out for an immediate cessation of military hostilities and a political settlement of the conflict between the two countries through negotiations.

The presidents of Romania and Indonesia discussed the situation in Europe and expressed their support for the process of building security and deepening cooperation on this continent. President Nicolae Ceausescu presented the extremely serious situation currently existing in Europe as a result of the accumulation of huge quantities of conventional and nuclear weapons, and stressed the importance of preventing the deployment of new missiles and withdrawing and destroying the existing ones.

He stressed the need to convene a conference on trust and disarmament on the continent and to ensure the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation in Europe, a process started in Helsinki. Hailing the resumption of the Madrid meeting and expressing the hope that it will proceed in a constructive spirit and conclude with positive results, the two presidents agreed that any progress in the process of European security and cooperation will contribute to reducing tension throughout the world.

Both presidents reiterated their full support for establishing an area of peace in the Indian Ocean in accordance with UN resolutions.

President of the Republic of Indonesia Suharto explained the important role played by ASEAN in promoting cooperation among member-countries and presented the various projects underway within this body, including the efforts to turn the region into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. Both presidents expressed the conviction that the work done by ASEAN contributes to maintaining peace and stability and promoting progress and prosperity in the region.

Concerning the situation in Africa, both sides emphasized the urgent need to ensure Namibia's independence and spoke out for South Africa's immediate withdrawal from this territory. Likewise, they reiterated the solidarity and support of their countries for the just independence struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], its own legitimate representative. At the same time they also spoke out for the immediate elimination of the policy of apartheid promoted by the racist minority Government of South Africa.

The two presidents agreed to continue to intensify cooperation between representatives of their countries in various international bodies and organizations, the United Nations, the "Group of 77" of the developing countries and the Nonaligned Movement.

The presidents of Romania and Indonesia expressed satisfaction with the results of this visit, the talks held and agreements reached on this occasion. They stressed the conviction of the two sides that the current Romanian-Indonesian summit will give a new and dynamic impetus to expanding the friendly relations between the two peoples and strengthening cooperation between their countries at the bilateral and international levels. At the same time, the two presidents expressed the conviction that the further development of bilateral ties, particularly the intensification of economic cooperation, will create a lasting basis and ensure durability and stability for Romanian-Indonesian relations.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu cordially thanked Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, and Mrs Suharto for the warm reception and hospitality extended to them during their official friendship visit to Indonesia. The Romanian head of state and Comrade Elena Ceausescu invited President Suharto and Mrs Suharto to pay an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure, the date of the visit will be established later through diplomatic channels.

Communique on Singapore Visit

AU291713 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Nov 82 p 1

[Joint Romanian-Singapore Communique signed in Singapore on 25 November on President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu paid an official friendship visit to the Republic of Singapore at the invitation of that country's president, C.V. Devan Nair and Mrs Nair, on 24-25 November 1982.

During their official visit, the distinguished Romanian guests were accorded a warm and friendly reception as a sign of the good relations existing between the two countries.

During his visit, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, received the prime minister of the Republic of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew. The Romanian President and the Singapore prime minister also had official talks.

At their talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, the Romanian president and the Singapore prime minister briefed each other on the current economic and social interests of their countries and examined the current stage and the future prospects of Romanian-Singapore relations. They also exchanged views on international matters of common interest.

Expressing satisfaction with the development of Romanian-Singapore relations in recent years, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew emphasized their desire to expand the scope of bilateral cooperation and in particular to encourage economic and commercial exchanges. In this context they stressed the usefulness of the official visit paid to Romania in 1971 by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. The two sides agreed to continue to exchange visits and meetings at the highest level, deeming them important for consolidating bilateral relations.

Both sides expressed the view that there is considerable potential for promoting economic cooperation between Romania and Singapore. Thus, the sides mentioned the joint Romanian-Singapore commission for economic cooperation established in 1975 and agreed that the topics and objectives within the jurisdiction of that commission should be further discussed at a mutually agreeable date.

In order to promote a better understanding and to strengthen the friendship between the two countries and peoples, the sides will encourage an intensification of bilateral exchanges in the areas of science and technology, education, art and culture.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of Singapore examined major international topics and expressed their anxiety about the aggravation of the current international situation due to many conflicts and to increased tension in the world which threaten international peace and stability. In this connection the sides stressed that all states must strictly observe the principles of national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, the right of each people to self-determination, and the other principles sanctioned in the UN Charter.

The Romanian head of state and the Singapore prime minister expressed concern about the serious consequences of the international economic crisis and about the problems confronting the developing countries in their efforts to achieve socioeconomic progress. The two sides stressed that the difficulties encountered by the developing countries in foreign trade transactions and international economic problems in key areas such as securing financial and energy resources, food supplies, increasing protectionist measures, inflation and the economic crisis should be urgently tackled and solved at the international level and given the utmost attention. The Romanian president and the Singapore prime minister reasserted their support for intensified efforts to build a new world economic order and spoke out for immediately launching a round of global negotiations within the United Nations.

Highlighting the enormous danger posed by the uncurbed arms race to international peace and stability, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew reaffirmed their countries' support for and determination to promote all efforts made toward agreements on new and efficient disarmament measures under effective international control, and primarily on nuclear disarmament with a view to eliminating the nuclear threat.

Referring to the situation in Europe, both sides stressed the importance of promoting confidence on the continent and developing cooperation among the European nations, and at the same time expressed anxiety about the grave situation created by the stockpiling of vast quantities of conventional and nuclear armaments.

Examining the situation in Southeast and Southwest Asia, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the prime minister of the Republic of Singapore reiterated that the problems existing in those areas can be settled only through negotiations under UN aegis and with the participation of all interested countries on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter concerning the inviolability of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the states, noninterference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, renunciation of the use and threat of force, and all nations' right to self-determination. The achievement of a political settlement in Kampuchea must be based on the withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country and on the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination.

The two sides emphasized the important role that the nonaligned countries can play in international affairs. They particularly stressed the significance of the forthcoming summit conference of the nonaligned countries scheduled to take place in New Delhi as an international forum for examining the complex problems of the contemporary world.

The Romanian president and the Singapore prime minister decided to intensify their cooperation in the international arena and to promote contacts between their countries' representatives at the United Nations, in the "Group of 77," in the Nonaligned Movement and in other international bodies and organizations.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the official friendship visit of the Romanian head of state to Singapore, and stressed their conviction that this summit dialogue can make a decisive contribution to achieving a better mutual understanding and to further expanding the bilateral relations. The Romanian head of state and the Singapore prime minister agreed to maintain and continue contacts and consultations at all levels.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed cordial thanks for the friendly reception and hospitality extended to them during their stay in Singapore, and invited President C. V. Devan Nair and Mrs Nair, and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and his wife to pay official friendship visits to Romania. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The dates of the visits will be subsequently established.

Singapore, 25 November 1982

Declaration on Visit to Malaysia

AU291148 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Nov 82 p 2

[Joint declaration on 25-27 November official friendship visit to Malaysia by Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official friendship visit to Malaysia at the invitation of His Majesty Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Ibni al-Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar al-Mu'adzam Shah, Yang Dipertuan Agung, sovereign of the country, and the queen of Malaysia, Raja Permaisuri Agung.

The official ceremony of receiving the high-ranking Romanian guests took place in the parliament square. The ceremony was attended by members of the Malaysian Government, other officials and heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Kuala Lumpur.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were received with particular cordiality by the Ma aysian sovereign and queen at the royal palace. This meeting also occasioned an official ceremony of exchange of decorations. The Malaysian sovereign presented the highest Malaysian decoration, the Bintang Darjah Kebesaran Utama Mahkota Negar D.M.N. Terhormat, to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the Darjah Kebesaran Seri Maharaja Mangku Negara S.M.N. Terhormat to Comrade Elena Ceausescu. In his turn, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu awarded the Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class, with sash, to the Malaysian sovereign, and the Tudor Vladimirescu order first class, with sash, to the Malaysian queen.

Their majesties, the Malaysian sovereign and queen in turn made a courtesy call on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu at the official residence reserved for the high-ranking Romanian guests in Kuala Lumpur.

During the visit, President Nicolae Ceausescu laid a wreath at the national monument. The Malaysian sovereign and queen gave an official dinner in honor of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Throughout their visit to Malaysia, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Sociaist Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were extended a cordial and very warm reception, an expression of sentiments of close friendship and mutual esteem between the two countries and peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, had official talks with Prime Minister of Malaysia Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed. The talks were attended by: for Romania -- Comrade Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government; Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei; minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

For Malaysia -- Datuk Musa Hitam, deputy prime minister; Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, minister of foreign affairs; Datuk Leo Moggie, minister of energy, telecommunications and posts; Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, minister of trade and industry;and Datuk Lee San Choon, minister of transport.

During the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the sides discussed in detail the current stage and future prospects of developing bilateral relations and exchanged broad views on certain key international issues of mutual interest.

Romania's president and the Malaysian prime minister reiterated their countries' attachment to the strict observance in interstate relations of the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Emphasis was also placed on the two countries' determination to further promote their bilateral relations by abiding by these principles.

The two parties expressed satisfaction at the continued development of the relations of friendship and fruitful collaboration between Romania and Malaysia politically, economically, commercially, scientifically, culturally and in other fields of mutual interest. Likewise, Romania's president and Malaysia's prime minister reiterated their determination to intensify and expand the collaboration between the two countries, especially through mutual participation in the realization of economic projects and programmes stipulated by their national development plans.

They also agreed on intensifying the efforts for increasing the commercial exchanges between their countries and on further seeking opportunities to handle such exchanges based on deals of mutual goods deliveries.

Recalling that the trade agreement, the agreement on economic and technological cooperation and the scientific and cultural agreement, all of them covenanted in recent years between the two countries, make an important basis for the intensification of their bilateral collaboration, as they contribute to the fulfilment of joint programs. The two parties reiterated their wish to insure the further consolidation of the relations between Romania and Malaysia. A cooperation agreement on air transport, an agreement on avoiding double taxation and an agreement on mutually guaranteeing investments were signed during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Kuala Lumpur.

Approaching major issues of the contemporary world, the president of Romania and the prime minister of Malaysia expressed their high anxiety about the tension in international life generated by the crisis and the conflicts in various parts of the world, by the tendency to interfere in other state's internal affairs, by the use of force and threat of force employed by the militarily strong against the weak, by the continuing policy of dividing the world into spheres of domination and influence, by the dangerous escalation of the arms race, by the lack of tangible progress in the settlement of questions in the developing countries, by the worsening international economic situation and by the current world recession. Stressing that this very tense situation threatens world peace and security, Romania's president and Malaysia's prime minister highlighted the great responsibility incumbent on all states and their leaders, who must take energetic steps to prevent and halt the worsening of international life and so the current state of affairs may be overcome.

The Romanian head of state and the Malaysian prime minister reasserted their resolve to collaborate ever more closely so as to contribute to the efforts being made for the peaceful settlement of interstate conflicts and of other major issues confronting the contemporary world. At the same time, emphasizing the need for active and equal participation of all states in international life, irrespective of their size or social and political system, both sides called for the democratization of interstate relations, for the improvement of the current political climate, and for the ensurance of world peace and security in the interests of all the nations of the world.

The prime minister of Malaysia informed the Romanian head of state about developments in Southeast Asia, particularly in Kampuchea, calling for the urgent resolution of that question exclusively by negotiations with the participation of all concerned parties and in keeping with the fundamental principles of the UN Charter. Emphasis was placed on the need for a comprehensive political solution of the Kampuchean question on the basis of the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country so the Kampuchean people can decide their own future without any outside interference.

As for the situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their profound concern about the escalation of the crisis in that region, especially as a result of Israel's military aggression and occupation of Lebanon, as well as of the cruel massacre of the Palestinian refugees who live in that country.

Romania's president and Malaysia's prime minister reasserted their countries' stance in favor of the achievement of a global, just and durable peace in the Middle East on the basis of Israel's complete withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and the recognition of the Palestinian People's national rights, including its right to self-determination and to the establishment of its own independent state under the leadership of its only legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The sides reiterated their conviction that the situation in the Middle East can be solved only by fully taking into consideration the Palestinian question, which is the essential element of the conflict in that zone, and highlighted the need for the PLO to take part in all negotiations referring to the achievement of a global, just and lasting settlement in that region.

Mentioning that their countries condemn in all firmness the aggressive military actions of Israel in Lebanon, as well as the massacre of the Palestinian refugees in the camps in Beirut, the two sides called for the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, for insuring the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the peace and calm of that country. Likewise, stress was laid on the need for the international community to make steady efforts to induce the cessation of Israel's aggressive actions in Lebanon.

The Romanian head of state and the Malaysian prime minister expressed their profound concern over the furtherance of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, calling for the immediate cessation of military hostilities between the two countries, for the most urgent possible peaceful settlement of the dispute between them by negotiations, and for the reestablishment of the good-neighborly relations between Iran and Iraq.

Romania's president informed the Malaysian premier about the situation in Europe, the two sides stressing the dangers posed by the huge accumulations of conventional and nuclear weapons in Europe where the most powerful military blocs face one another. The sides pointed to the importance of a constructive dialogue within the negotiations under way on this matter, of an atmosphere of confidence conducive to the building of security and deepening of cooperation on the continent. The need was stressed in that context for a successful conclusion of the current Madrid meeting, the two sides regarding it as particularly important to ensure the continuity of the process initiated in Helsinki which would lead to the lessening of tension both in Europe and throughout the world. As to the Balkans, the two sides emphasized the importance of an exclusively peaceful resolution of all questions still existing among the states in the region for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peaceful coexistence, free of nuclear weapons.

Romania's president and Malaysia's prime minister expressed their deep concern over the continuation of the arms race at an unprecedented rate and stressed the need for adopting concrete measures of general disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, so that an end be put to the arms race and the considerable material, financial and human resources used in this field can be released and put to the service of economic development, first and foremost of the developing countries -- fact which would contribute to the improvement of the world economic situation and to the strengthening of the position the developing countries hold in international economic relations.

Analyzing the international economic situation, the Romanian head of state and the Malaysian prime minister expressed their great concern over the steady deterioration of the world economy and the lack of progress in building a new international economic order which bear negatively on the developing countries and raise obstacles to international economic cooperation. Likewise, they expressed their regret that some of the developing countries which could have been able to contribute to improving the world economic situation have done nothing in this respect. The two sides called for an undelayed launching of the global negotiatons within the United Nations with a view to making progress as far as the new international economic order is concerned and stressed that everything possible should be done for this major objective of the present-day world to be attained.

Likewise, the two sides pointed to the particular importance their countries attach to the expansion and consolidation of the cooperation between the developing countries on an economic plane and highlighted the broad possibilities existing in this domain.

Romania's president and the prime minister of Malaysia highlighted the important efforts and contribution the ASEAN member-countries make to the development of cooperation among them and of their cooperation with other states, noting that the activity of the ASEAN member-countries can lead to the promotion of peace and stability in Southeast Asia with positive implications beyond the region and to the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in that part of the world.

The Romanian head of state and the Malaysian prime minister pointed to the importance of the role the United Nations should play in settling interstate disputes, and declared themselves favor of firm measures which should be taken by the international community to enhance confidence in the world organization, to enlarge the responsibilities of the United Nations in the efforts made to maintain peace and security throughout the world. The two sides also called for an enhanced role of the developing countries, the nonaligned states, and the small and medium-sized countries in international life and in the peaceful settlement of the complex questions facing mankind.

Starting form their countries' joint interests and similar stands on numerous issues of the contemporary world, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Din Mohamed agreed that consultations and cooperation between Romania and Malaysia be intensified at the United Nations within the Group of 77 of the developing countries, the nonaligned states and other international forums to the end of consolidating peace, peacefully settling interstate differences, achieving disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, building a new international economic order, and promoting cooperation, friendship and understanding among nations.

The two sides expressed deep satisfaction at the fruitful results of the summit dialogue conducted in Kuala Lumpur and at the understandings reached on the occasion. They also expressed their conviction that the visit would go down as a particular contribution to the further consolidation of the relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and Malaysia conferring permanence, stability, and dynamism on their cooperation in the interest of the Romanian and Malaysian peoples, of the general cause of peace, progress and welfare all over the world.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu warmly thanked their majesties the sovereign of Malaysia and the queen, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamed and Mme Datin Sri Dr. Siti Hasmah as well as the Malaysian government and people for their kind hospitality and the friendly reception extended to them during their visit to Kuala Lumpur.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu invited their majesties the sovereign of Malaysia and the queen and the Malaysian prime minister to pay official visits of friendship to Romania. The invitations were accepted with pleasure. The dates of the visits are to established later through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU GREETS ALBANIAN PRESIDENT ON ELECTION

AU241952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/11/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania extended congratulations and wishes of success to Ramiz Alia, on his election to the office of president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The Romanian head of state expresses his confidence that the friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will develop continuously in the interests of the Romanian and Albanian peoples.

YUGOSLAVIA CELEBRATES REPUBLIC DAY 29 NOVEMBER

Presidency Salute Order

LD262252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 26 Nov 82

["Order of the SFRY Presidency" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Nov (TANJUG) -- "In honor of the SFRY holiday of Republic Day on 29 November, the SFRY Presidency decrees:

"On 28 November 24 artillery pieces will fire 15 volleys in Belgrade, the capital of the SFRY, and 12 artillery pieces will fire 10 volleys in the capitals of the socialist republics: Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje and Titograd.

[Signed] "Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency."

Planinc Pioneer Message

LD252106 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0855 GMT 25 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov (TANJUG) -- As we celebrate Republic Day this year, the most important holiday in the history of our homeland, it is with pride that we recall those pleiads of young people your age who fought in the national liberation struggle and in the socialist revolution, as well as in the whole postwar construction, to create and further develop the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, stresses this in a message to Yugoslav Pioneers on Republic Day.

Huge tasks face your generation of young people, too. Your first and constant duty is to learn well, value all labor, be exemplary in every respect, develop mutual love and comradeship, respect every person of whatever nationality, cherish respect, sincerity and love of truth, and to selflessly render assistance to weaker ones.

It is in this way that you make the most direct contribution toward further developing brotherhood and unity and reinforcing the equality of all nations and nationalities which has always been, is and will remain permanently the pledge for the happy future of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At this time, too, when we have many economic difficulties and problems, you, the young, can in great measures help to eliminate and resolve these. You will make no small contribution to this if you manage yourselves well from your earliest days, if you act responsibly in regard to your obligations, if you are modest, sparing, wise in your spending and if you just as openly, sincerely and honorably, as young people know how, criticize anyone who does not behave in that way.

This is very important for economic difficulties cannot be eliminated merely by regulations and talk about the need for economic stabilization but through the direct and daily commitment of every citizen of our country, wherever he may be: down a mine, in a factory, in the fields, in shcool and everywhere else.

In congratulating you on Republic Day, I am sure that you will always be worthy of the name to Tito's Pioneers. I wish you complete success in life and work, says the message to the Pioneers, sent this year on the initiative of the editorial board of the MALE NOVINE Yugoslav weekly paper for young people.

PRESIDENCY CABLES UN ON PALESTINIAN PROBLEM

LD291736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1644 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Nov (TANJUG) -- The principles of nonaligned policy to which Yugoslavia adheres consistently make up the firm foothold on which nonaligned countries rely their confidence that it is within the UN auspices where a solution should be sought for the Middle-East crisis which has been present at the United Nations for over thirty years and whose essence is in the Palestinian problem. [as received]

The above was contained in a message of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia sent by its President Petar Stambolic to the UN committee for the enforcement of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. The message was sent on the occasion of the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people.

The message stresses profound confidence in the necessity of urgent and concrete steps for the Palestinian people at long last to materialize the inalienable rights which otherwise are the natural and legitimate desire of all the peoples in the world -- the right to self-determination and the right to one's own independent state on one's own national soil.

Israel's recent aggression against the independent and nonaligned Lebanon, aimed at eliminating the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate and world-recognized representative of the Palestinian people, had been conducted through unheard-of crimes against the innocent Palestinian and Lebanese civilian population, the message says.

Developments in the Middle-East situation the message points out, today call for the whole international community to direct its concerted efforts to the bridling of Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and to the finding of a lasting and just solution to the Palestinian problem.

In expressing the solidarity of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities with the Palestinian people and in giving its full support to its just struggle, the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia on this occasion points out its confidence that the international community will launch a resolute action for the Palestinian people in its own state to live in peace and dignity on an equal footing with all the peoples of the world, it was said in the end of the message.

POLITIKA VIEWS HOXHA, ALBANIAN MILITARY POWER

AU291548 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 82 p 4

[Vasilije Cerovic military-political commentary: "Threats From Tirana"]

[Text] It is an old rule that the situation in every country is all the more difficult if the supreme authority is maintained by despotic means, while the sharpness of the settling of accounts within the leadership is usually directly proportional to the lack of democratic relations and traditions. It goes without saying that this applies as long as the struggle for power remains within the internal frameworks and as long as its international echo does not cross political and other borders. However, as Enver Hoxha's current example demonstrates, he wants to turn the wheel of fortune in his benefit by transferring the force of his own feelings from the domestic to the foreign plane.

However, his self-delusion may lead to the fact that a wrong policy may also involve a wrong strategy. A well-known philosopher has long ago drawn attention to this turn of events by his shrewd remark that without knowing the essence of the contemporary struggle, politics may take a wrong turn and politicians may be deceived into thinking that they will achieve by force those political goals which do not correspond to their possibilities.

Albania has at its disposal armed forces which are in proportion with its economic and human potential. It is estimated that in all three services of the armed forces -- the army, air force and navy -- Albania has 43,000 men. In addition, 8,000 men are under arms in the border units and 5,000 men in the security service. The land army reserve is estimated at 100,000 men. The Albanian armed force's armament is of Soviet and Chinese make: 100 tanks, of which 70 are T-34's, 15 T-59's; air force planes -- 30 Mig 15's, 30 Mig-19's and 20 Mig-21's; 3 submarines and several small patrol boats, gunboats, torpedo boats and minesweepers. We are not setting forth these data so as statistically to suggest our own greater power based on the united and unified defense efforts of all our peoples and nationalities. What we want to say is that our calmness and our tranquillity should not be understood as a lack of precaution, and that in our defense preparations we also take into consideration opponents that have a considerably greater military power.

We want to live in peace and friendship with neighbors and cooperate with them on an equal footing. Naturally, this does not depend solely on us, but also on our neighbors. With Albania we are linked with our common struggle against fascism. However, the historic importance of these links can be maintained solely by respecting the results of this struggle, among which also is the inviobility of borders. The borders of Socialist Yugoslavia are an unchangeable geographic and strategic framework of the achievements of the national liberation war and socialist self-management.

It is necessary to repeat this because those who have pretensions on foreign territory count on internal contradiction in the country on which they have an eye, because they usually expect more from this calculation than it is worth and because, as a rule, everything turns out from them as a disastrous failure.

BORBA INTERVEIWS LCY PRESIDIUM PRESIDENT RIBICIC

LD262114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Tezt] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Reliance on our own resources is our basic orientation. It is very dangerous to think that anyone will give us anything for free, and that stabilization will come on its own. Work, creativity and skill are the basic prerequisites for a position in society, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in an interview granted to BORBA.

Asked if stabilization measures are restrictive, Ribicic replied in the affirmative, but added that this is not an overall characteristic of the stabilization program. When steps are taken against those forms of consumption which are not covered by work and one's own income then we are not speaking about restrictions but about privileges being taken away. If our measures tend to turn our economic policy in another direction so that those who export more also have the right to more imports then these are not restrictions, but in a certain sense an instrument of economic policy the aim of which is to enable us to start moving in a different, proper direction. What we have is a battle with autarchy. The other restrictions, such as the shortage of individual products, are temporary and that is a situation which should be overcome as speedily as possible by means of self-managing action.

The fact, for instance, that in one part of the country there is no shortage of electricity while in another it is in short supply gives cause for dissatisfaction. Self-managing agreement seeking is slow and there are no firm, mutual ties. One of the questions is whether the League of Communists should concern itself more in cases of this kind. I am in favor of such trends, Ribicic stressed, provided that those who are calling for intervention have done all they can themselves, otherwise the whole of Yugoslavia would become a country of interventionism and there would be stagnation in economic development. If a republic completely neglects its energy sources and does not invest and yet demands socialization of all its needs, then we all -- and we know what kind of people we are -- will merely wait for and demand assistance and solutions provided by the state. Consequently, Ribicic said, it should be clearly specified what solidarity is and what is joint agreement, but we must always return to our own resources. It is not the state but they themselves [as received] who create income. It is the duty of our state to create conditions, set limits, to create barriers on the one hand which prevent us from going backward and on the other ensure that the law is respected and broadens the prospect for the future. The problem of organization is now also manifesting itself with regard to coupons. If we organize ourselves properly in a self-managing manner, especially in the local community and the municipality, it will not be possible for anyone to buy 100 kilograms of goods in short supply, while other people are unable to buy any.

Speaking about the League of Communists, Mitja Ribicic stressed that it -- or in other words its 2.2 million members -- is a part of our working class and nations and nationalities and is their vanguard and example. Individual members behave like any other citizen of Yugoslavia. Some keep saying that many things happen in our society which are contrary to Yugoslav law. These same people do not stop to consider this when they use their authorization for an official trip to go to Trieste to buy themselves some coffee. We must stop everything that is unsatisfactory and everything that gives rise to privilages. This train of our revolution has reached the turntable.

This question is also linked with the Socialist Alliance, which is the front of the sociopolitical organizations and citizens, and with the public work of the League of Communists, as well as with the fact that the League of Communists does not enjoy a privileged position in the front, but is itself responsible for its work in order to be able to prove itself as a progressive force and wage its struggle there. The front-type of work is now important: We cannot go on without it and we will not extricate ourselves from our difficulties merely by measures adopted by the state and by popularizing these measures. A front must be opened, a stabilizing movement of the masses, which must be organized at the grassroots level: That is where the League of Communists must struggle. We cannot transform ourselves into a police state with thousands of inspectors checking everything.

Since the Socialist Alliance has been neglected at all levels, people are at times influenced by privately-circulated rumors and even by those rumors which we could describe as a form of a special war when misinformation is spread. This can be seen from the fact that there are rumors in individual republics according to which people in responsible offices have fled the country. It is not a coincidence that this can be heard simultaneously in Ljubljana, Zagreb, Sarajevo and other places. There is a great deal of this kind of thing. This shows that we are not organized well enough to counter propaganda. However, we should oppose spreading petty bourgeois themes according to which anything that is in opposition is nearer to the truth and more democratic.

We must know, Ribicic said, that the press is a very important instrument today, which must be linked with the centers of our revolution. However, we should tighten the criteria of work in the information media and the respect for the ethics and other codes of journalism, so as to avoid creating consumer fever, a witchhunt, to avoid having people write about a problem for months and create the impression that they are reporting a major affair, but nothing, in fact, changes.

At times we have the impression that a lot of dust is raised, not for a good reason but to conceal the real problems. These are extremes. The workers will not be influenced, for instance, by whether someone is driving a small car or a big one if this is connected with his work and his organization.

Another trend is very significant in Mitja Ribicic's view, and that is the systematic attempt to blame our self-managing socialist orientation for all that is going on. We all know what things were like, who created the possibilities for investments, for expanded production; we all know the way the credit process developed and who, in fact, forced that kind of development. In our system there are many things that should be put right, but I also think that there are many more things at the work place itself, at the very source of income, which need to be corrected.

Mitja Ribicic went on to ask to what extent has the complex economic situation provided fertile soil for manifestations of nationalism. We must, he said, rid ourselves of nationalism, which is in evidence everywhere, not only in Kosovo. This represents a cancer in our system and proves that we pay more attention to the etatist nature of our sociopolitical communities. It is my view that there would be no misunderstanding between the republics and provinces if we dealt with all this in a self-managing manner. This is where our main and basic danger lies. It shows the etatist structure of our self-managing society and the extent to which national interests are being manipulated, the extent to which people are still able to claim to speak on behalf of a people, on behalf of a factory, or a town or a region. Behind every nationalism stands the desire to neglect self-managing democracy and self-managing organization. This strengthens antisocialist and antiself-management forces because this is the field in which all the possible combinations are made. [sentence as received]

Speaking about the complexity of the international and economic situation, Mitja Ribicic said that the most dangerous crisis is the one in the Near East because it is closest to our borders. I would say, he added, that what was characteristic of the prewar Balkans -- which was described as a powderkeg from which all the wars started -- has now shifted to the Near East. The way the strength of our revolution, our socialist revolution, frustrated all these attempts during Tito's period is simply incredible. It created a vast force here, but in this connection too we must bear in mind the fact that inside this society of ours there are still heads -- as Marx put it -- in which the ghosts of the dead are alive. Some say that the Near East is, after all, at the other end of the Mediterranean. It is not.

There are the problems of Cyprus, Turkey, Albania -- the neighboring countries. There are unsolved national and religious problems. I think that very significant in this respect is the present Albanian political and propaganda activity accompanied by territorial claims. This activity is directed not only against the Albanian population in Yugoslavia, but also against the Serbs, Turks, Montenegrins and all the nationalities in Kosovo, as well as against the independence of the whole of Yugoslavia, and the independence of the People's Republic of Albania. I do not mean Enver Hoxha's, because we do not identify countries with individuals and governments, but with the people.

Our self-managing system, Ribicic added, is unique, but we do not offer it to others either. It exists as a law of the contemporary world and represents a challenge to all. Our self-managing system also represents a factor of our security because if it collapsed as self-managing democracy -- and in a wider sense as a democratic alternative -- then the question would also be posed of our nonaligned policy and our freedom. We must say clearly and openly that there can be no Yugoslavia and no Yugoslav state without this self-managing system because without it we would not be able to solve a number of joint problems and realize joint interests.

Mitja Ribicic went on to state that despite the complex international situation the Nonaligned Movement is currently the most homogeneous organization of all. It is a movement of the poorest and yet in a certain sense the most monolithic peoples. The number of members is constantly rising, major questions are being solved and a joint stand is being taken. In this sense we expect much from the forthcoming summit.

Assessing our present internal situation, Ribicic stressed that the situation is quite difficult, but prospects for the future are positive. It is necessary, for all factors in our society to organize themselves fully. It is most dangerous if we think that anyone will give us anything for free and that stabilization will come on its own. We must rely on our own resources. The role of the League of Communists, which dictates the way out of the situation and provides the moral prospect, is very important as is the role of all oter sociopolitical organizations. We must have organized action but we must organize ourselves as a country in all its entirety, as an economy in all its entirety. These are ambitious goals, but they are attainable, said Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PRISTINA RADIO INSTALLS LARGER TRANSMITTER

AU262047 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Excerpts] With the aid of all social structures in the province and the community at large, the collective of Pristina Radio-Television solumnly marks Republic Day on 29 November with the inauguration of a new 1,000-kilowatt transmitter. With the installation of the new transmitter, Radio Pristina enters the ranks of the most powerful in Europe and the country.

This is what Dragan Markovic, director of Radio Pristina had to say: Pristina Radio programs are broadcast in Albanian, Serbo-Croatian and Turkish on the first and second program. [Passage indistinct] It must be added that the first program on Saturday and Sunday broadcasts uninterruptedly for 24 hours, beginning at 0500 [0400 GMT]. On Weekdays it broadcasts 19 hours daily, beginning at 0500 and closing at 2405. The second program begins at 1100 and closes at 1855. This means that it broadcasts almost 8 hours during the day. Radio Pristina has a wide field of cooperation with all other radio-television stations in the country and particularly [passage indistinct] for the joint broadcasting of programs, in covering all important news, in technical cooperation and all other spheres. Technical and program cooperation and the assistance given in the development of regional stations in our province also form part of the activity and solicitude of Radio Pristina as the primary broadcasting station in the province.

The higher level of audibility of our program means a greater penetration of the truth about us in Europe and the world. We will thus be able to more effectively inform our workers abroad and other listeners about all aspects of our life and use the truth to unmask all disinformation and hostile propaganda directed against our country and citizens. Our programs next year will surely be of higher quality and richer in their content.